

XVII YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1897.—THREE PARTS: 30 PAGES.

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5th—"Il Trovatore," the finale from Act 4.

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## BREAKING UP.

Hawaiian Sugar Combine  
Goes to Pieces.

Product of Eight Plantations Sold  
to Claus Spreckels.

Davies & Co. Accused of Bad Faith  
by Other Planters.

American Flag not Raised Over the  
Island—Hawaii, yesterday, re-  
sisted to Steamship China—Japan's  
Arbitration Proposals.

[BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.]

HONOLULU, Aug. 15, (via San Francisco per steamer Coptic, Aug. 21.)—[Special Dispatch.] The withdrawal of Theodore H. Davies & Co., local agents for eight plantations, from the local sugar combine, caused quite a sensation among sugar men last week. It means that the sugar from these eight plantations will hereafter be sold to Claus Spreckels. Some time ago it was predicted that before the end of the year Spreckels would get hold of the sugar. The other members of the combine accuse Davies & Co. of bad faith in the matter.

P. C. Jones, president of the combine, does not think the defection of the plantations controlled by Davies & Co. will have any effect upon other plantations. He says that it had long ago been decided that it would be unjust to the friends of Hawaii in the States to have anything to do with the trust.

"The arrangements for shipping sugar to New York," said Jones, "are satisfactory and we shall make about 75 cents or \$1 a ton more than we did under the old contract. We shall send some of the sugar round the Horn, and we have arranged to send some of it overland by rail. The rates arranged for are quite satisfactory. In another way, shipping to New York is an advantage. We do not come into competition with the California beet-sugar growers. I do not consider that Davies & Co. have behaved well in the matter, as their representative was present at all our meetings, and knew what we were going to do. However, as I said before, I do not think the rest of us will suffer in any way, and the Davies plantations will not net as much money as ours will."

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

American Flag not Yet Raised Over Hawaii.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

HONOLULU, Aug. 15, (via San Francisco per steamer Coptic, Aug. 21.)—The American flag has not yet been raised over Hawaii, and the Hawaiian government claims that it is not intended to do so until the last steamer left for San Francisco, July 27, it was rumored that on August 2, the United States Minister would take possession of the islands. He was to receive definite instructions by the steamer, which was to arrive at Honolulu July 29, but they evidently failed to come, as the raising of the flag has not been talked of.

The Hawaiian government declined to grant permanent register under the Hawaiian flag for the Pacific Mail steamship line, which was granted a temporary register by the Hawaiian Consul at London. The Chinese is a British-built vessel, and the Hawaiian government claims that the sale of the ship to Col. MacFarlane, a Hawaiian subject, is not a bona fide one.

As soon as the steamer China docked on her arrival from San Francisco on August 11, G. W. MacFarlane, who claimed to be her owner, called upon the collector of customs and requested that the vessel be given a permanent register. The collector, however, refused. The matter was then taken into the courts, and on the 13th inst., a writ of mandamus was issued. The depositors of both MacFarlane and Capt. Seabury were taken on August 14. The latter testified that the steamer had been running in the Pacific Mail line between American, Hawaiian and oriental ports. The vessel cost \$750,000, he said, but could be built today for \$600,000. He could not appraise her value, but he had heard Capt. Metcalf, Lloyd's surveyor at San Francisco, remark in his presence that the China was not worth more than \$200,000.

MacFarlane then took the stand and repeated the history of how he purchased the steamer, giving a mortgage of \$200,000 on the vessel, how he had secured a provisional Hawaiian register for her in London, and how he had applied to the collector here for a permanent register, meeting all the requirements of the law in every particular. He stated that he had not signed an agreement to transfer the China back to the Pacific Mail Company, nor had he signed any mortgage other than the one mentioned.

On cross-examination, however, MacFarlane admitted that he was merely the nominal owner of the vessel, and that he was to receive \$4250 for his services if he succeeded in securing a permanent register.

The matter has created a great deal of interest in government circles here and it is believed that the court will sustain the stand taken by the executive. The day after the steamer arrived the Cabinet met and considered the matter. After the meeting Minister Cooper said:

"The executive has authorized me to extend the sea letter of the China, issued to Col. MacFarlane by Consul Hopkins in London, until the steamer can reach San Francisco; then the sea letter will expire. The Hawaiian government has fully determined not to grant the China a permanent register. When the annexation treaty was in the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee, that body wanted to recommend that no foreign vessels, other than American, should be granted Hawaiian registers while the treaty was pending, and that the clause inserting the clause only upon the assurance of this government to Minister Sewall, which were received by him from Washington. This government intends

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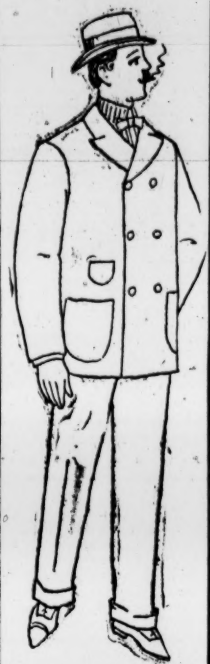
many visitors during the day, while almost everybody puts in several hours daily fishing for yellowtail, tuna or jewfish. From early morning until after dark the placid waters of the bay are dotted with craft of all descriptions, rowing boats, sailing boats and steam launches. Several small launches make regular trips to points of interest in the neighborhood. Then there are half a dozen glass-bottom boats, through which the wonders of the deep may be viewed through the remarkably clear water of the bay. A camera obscura reproduces in most realistic manner the lively scene on shore and on the water.

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## PNEUMATIC PAINT BRUSH.

Cheap and Effective Method of Applying Oil Paint.

J. J. Hubbell, to whose lot it fell to have to make arrangements for the painting of a lumber company's salt block, at Manistee, makes an interesting story of the way in which he accomplished his task. The block was of generous dimensions, the main building alone being 475 feet long by 356 feet wide. The buildings required to be painted covered about five acres, and their surface was estimated at fully one thousand squares. The problems to be solved were, what kind of paint should be used, and how was it to be put on. Linseed oil was found to be very cheap, only 25 cents per gallon for good, raw oil, and red oxide of iron ground in pure linseed oil and thinned with benzine could be bought at a price that, considering the quality, was cheaper than white wash. Six hundred gallons of the oil paint, the minimum quantity estimated as required, was ordered. The next question was how to put it on. Three bids were received from local painters to do it by hand, one at 35 cents per square, the painter to furnish his own brushes and ladders; one at 25 cents per square, the company to furnish brushes and ladders, and one at \$300 for the job, the company to furnish everything but labor. Any one of these bids was reasonable, but Mr. Hubbell began to recall certain facts



# Men's Summer Suits

## Moving Fast.

THE REASON CAN BE  
LEARNED BY LOOKING INTO OUR  
CENTER WINDOW.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOOK.

# JACOBY BROS.

—THE BIG STORE.



VIEW OF AVALON, SHOWING THE CAMPING GROUNDS.

neighboring hills the camping ground presents a picturesque appearance, the cloth houses being arranged on wide, level thoroughfares which are regularly rolled, sprinkled and kept clear of all rubbish by men who are hired for that purpose. The streets are lined by large eucalyptus trees, many of them of the sugar-gum variety, at this time of year covered with beautiful blossoms, which attract swarms of bees.

Much taste is displayed by many of the campers in arranging the interiors of their summer homes. The floors are usually covered with matting, which are spread artistic rugs. Pairs, with a few draperies, a little bric-a-brac and some flowers in vases, gives the canvas structure a tasteful and homelike appearance. A favorite form for the cloth houses is a wide hallway in the middle, where the campers sit during the day, with a room on each side, and an awning in front. In some cases a considerable amount of money has been expended in furnishing these tents with furniture, rugs and bric-a-brac. Some of the tents are partially covered by creepers, such as nasturtiums, Madia vines, citron or even tomato plants, which not only improves their appearance, but adds additional shade. For an hour or two in the middle of the day these cloth houses become somewhat warm, for which reason many campers have added an extra covering, or "fly," to the tent.

One enterprising tent manufacturer of Los Angeles has quite an extensive village of these cloth houses, with accommodations for five or six hundred persons. Tents may be rented by the day, weekly or monthly, either furnished or unfurnished, and with or without floors. The furnished tents contain everything that is needed for light housekeeping, including cook stoves and utensils, or household articles of every description, from blankets to gasoline stoves, may be rented, at a moderate price, by the week or month. A watchman patrols the camping grounds every night, and the best of order is maintained. A man with a push cart is around at the tents every morning to supply clean bed linen and towels, and the tents are cleaned regularly, if the campers so desire. No charge is made by the Banning Company to campers for the use of the ground, for water, sewage, or the cleaning and sprinkling of the streets.

One of the leading hotels of the island has an annex, containing several scores of small cloth houses, which are occupied by guests of the hotel when the rooms are crowded. This camp life is not only inexpensive, but it affords visitors more liberty than they can find in a hotel. They may bring their own bathing suits and walk directly from their tents into the water. The question of eating has been solved in a most satisfactory manner, by the opening of several first-class delicatessen stores, where every variety of cooked food, hot or cold, may be purchased in small or large quantities, at very reasonable prices. Most of the campers avail themselves of this labor-saving system, and little cooking is done in the tents.

Much ingenuity is displayed by many of the campers in finding names for their summer residences. Following are a few of the names copied from tents in Avalon this season: The Epicure; The Jokers' Camp; Camp Cadet; Monrovia, the Gem of the Foot-hills; The Lone Brothers; The Forlorn Sisters; The Merry Monarchs; Camp Never-Imm; Johnson's Joy; Camp Tycoon; The Four Curiousities; Camp Clever; Camp Fly; Camp Ohio; Camp Three Sisters; Camp Charity; Rest; The Rag Chewers; Camp Hot Stuff.

Campers in Avalon have no lack of amusements to occupy their attention. Numerous improvements have been made by the company during the past year, and there is a constant round of novelty in the line of outdoor sports and attractions. The day is usually formally opened at 10:30, with the arrival of the steam launch Paloma, bringing over the Morning Times, for which there is always a big rush. Eleven o'clock is the fashionable bathing hour, at the both-house, and those who do not bathe go down there to look on. At 5:30 the Hermosa arrives from San Pedro, and the visitors form in a long double line to watch the new arrivals. From 7 to 9 the band plays in front of the Metropole Hotel, and then goes to the Pavilion, where dancing is kept up until after 11. Besides this, on Wednesdays and Saturdays there is a fashionable hop at the Metropole, open to guests of that hotel. The tennis court and skating rink attract

take a trip over the new stage road, which is now completed to the summit, a distance of about four miles from Avalon, and will soon be extended to the lighthouse. The route is a most picturesque one, winding gradually up a succession of ridges, along the sides of the mountains, from which a constantly extending view of the ocean is obtained. A six-horse coach, driven by Greeley, the veteran California stage driver, makes the trip twice a day. In the interior of the island there are plenty of wild goats and doves, furnishing a constant variety of sport to the hunter.

One of the main charms of Avalon is the fact that it is a place where one needs to complete rest is provided—he does not meet too many friends—the quiet which prevails there. There are very few vehicles on the island, and a climb of ten minutes from the beach takes the visitor beyond reach of the faintest sound from below. It is not surprising that camping at Catalina is becoming more popular from year to year, not only among Los Angeles people, but among residents of other parts of the State, and of Arizona, which Territory sends every year a large contingent to swell the population of tent dwellers around the bay of Avalon.

## THE BICYCLE THIEVES.

Held for Examination in the Sum of \$1500 Each.

The interest taken by bicyclists in the arrest and prosecution of Charles Wesley Filkins, Jasper Briden and Miss Frances Mander was shown by the number of wheelmen who were present in Police Judge Morrison's court yesterday when the parties named were arraigned on a charge of grand larceny.

For months past bicycles have disappeared from racks in certain quarters of the city and have never been heard of. On the night of July 29 the bicycle store of J. W. Watts on Figueroa street was burglarized, and several valuable wheels taken. The thieves were traced to San Diego by the police, and there arrested, being brought back to this city by Detective Goodman.

The girl in the case is a Mexican, only 17 years of age. She sat in the dock yesterday beside Filkins, whom she claims as her lover, and winked and laughed with the spectators. When the court arraigned the trio, Filkins became the spokesman for the lot. He asked that the earliest possible date be set for the examination, and Judge Morrison fixed the date for Wednesday next and at the same time placed the bail at \$1500 each. Detective Goodman says he has a sure case against all the prisoners.

## Boston's Inferno.

[Chicago Chronicle.] A good many people who are in the habit of using the Boston public library have complained of the rule in this institution by which a large class of books on the shelves and appearing in the catalogues are kept from circulation. Some of these works are fiction of an erotic nature and translations of ancient Greek and Latin books which are not considered proper reading for the general public, but a larger class of books is that which comes under the general heading of political economy. The prohibited volumes are usually kept in a reserved space known as the "inferno" or "hell," which would appear to be a very appropriate appellation for books which are not fit to read. It would be interesting to know what the "inferno" of the Boston public library contains any volumes on bimetallicism and just where the line is drawn in political economy.

about the use of the air brush on the World's Fair buildings.

The upshot of his further enquiries was that he had a brush made for him, which was a combination of three-quarter-inch hose, and connecting an air pump from a locomotive with a steam line, he made his outfit complete by the addition of an air reservoir which had been discarded from a locomotive, and started in to do his painting wholesale. The paint barrels, which held about fifteen gallons each, were kept revolving like a grindstone, until the paint was thoroughly mixed, and it was thus kept of an even consistency until the entire barrel had been used. The pressure of the air in the reservoir was forty or fifty pounds, and as the air passed through the stem of the brush and discharged, it threw the paint from the bucket and ejected it with the air, not as a stream, nor even as drops of paint, but as fine as a mist. It was like nothing so much as a jet of red steam. The discharge was controlled by a valve in the stem of the brush. The operator could paint eight or ten feet above his head, and the same distance below his feet, without moving his position. Two men only were required; one to mix the paint and keep the bucket filled and one to handle the brush. The air pump worked automatically. The paint was put on very evenly; it was blown into every crack and crevice and covered the rough surfaces of undressed wood much better than it could be done by hand. The waste of paint was trifling. One gallon would cover about one and one-half squares of surface. Two men could paint fifty squares in a day, while five squares is considered a good day's work for one man by hand. The operator could put on the paint of any thickness, from the faintest bluish to heavy coating. When the total cost was estimated, it was found that oil paint could be applied to large buildings at a rate not exceeding 10 cents per square. The cost of painting the block, including the use of shop men in placing apparatus, and a reasonable sum for use of air pump, pipe, reservoir and brush, did not exceed 15 cents per square, or less than one-half of what it would have cost if done by hand.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Figures in parentheses unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.]

J. C. Horgan to M. C. Shafer, lot 25, block 3, Adams-street Homestead tract, \$250.  
M. G. Hesse et ux to Jennie E. Fraser, part of lot 6, McDonald ranch, 400 shop men in placing apparatus, and a reasonable sum for use of air pump, pipe, reservoir and brush, did not exceed 15 cents per square, or less than one-half of what it would have cost if done by hand.

G. H. Peck, Jr. et ux to Lucien Dishart, lot 12, Jane's subdivision of block 7, San Pedro, \$200.  
J. P. Jones et ux to Thomas Darnold, lot 4, block 3, Bandini tract, Santa Monica, \$275.  
B. S. Hays et ux to W. F. Bosbyshell, part of lot 9, block A, Sunset tract, \$200.

Ina L. James to Horace Bell, undivided half-interest in lot 2 and 16; Robinson's subdivision in block A, Dominguez Colony tract, Rancho San Pedro, part of block E, Lyman's addition to Compton, and lot 5, block 11, Compton, \$850.

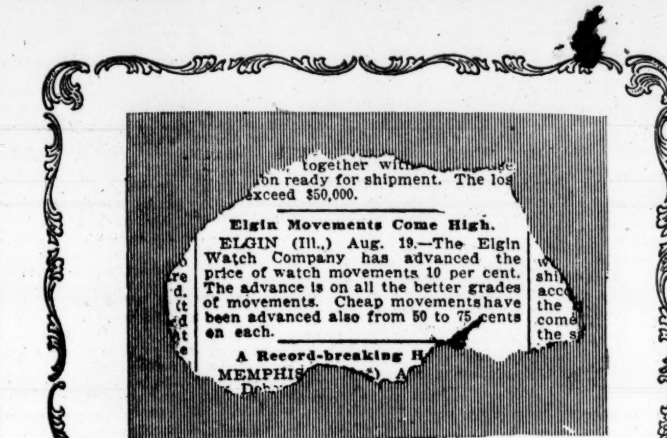
C. M. Stinson to Eva M. James, lot 9, C. M. Stinson's subdivision of Barbee-street tract, \$1000.

G. H. Peck, Jr. et ux to Lucien Dishart, lot 12, Jane's subdivision of block 7, San Pedro, \$200.

J. P. Jones et ux to Thomas Darnold, lot 4, block 3, Bandini tract, Santa Monica, \$275.

B. S. Hays et ux to W. F. Bosbyshell, part of lot 9, block A, Sunset tract, \$200.

Ina L. James to Horace Bell, undivided half-interest in lot 2 and 16; Robinson's subdivision in block A, Dominguez Colony tract, Rancho San Pedro, part of block E, Lyman's addition to Compton, and lot 5, block 11, Compton, \$850.



The above dispatch, printed in Friday's papers, was confirmed yesterday by an official notice from the Elgin people—

This means an advance of \$5.00 and \$10.00 on many movements. It also signifies an increase in the prices of Waltham and other American watch movements.

The operation of the new tariff will affect the price of almost all wares now in our stock. We shall, however, continue to sell at the WHOLESALE COST PRICES which prevailed BEFORE the advance, until the sale is declared off.

Solid Gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$65 instead of \$80.  
Solid Gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$35 instead of \$50.  
Solid Gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$25 instead of \$33.  
Gold Filled Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$17.50 instead of \$22.50.  
Gold Filled Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$12.65 instead of \$17.  
Gold Filled Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$8.75 instead of \$11.00.  
Solid Silver Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$7.75 instead of \$11.00.  
Solid Silver Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$5.75 instead of \$8.00.  
Nickel Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, \$4.90 instead of \$7.50.

The ticket showing the original price—which has always been marked in plain figures—will remain on each article, and a new ticket will be attached, marked in red, showing the reduced price, which is the original wholesale cost.

## LISSNER &amp; CO.,

JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, OPTICIANS,  
235 SOUTH SPRING ST.

## The Scientific Mechanical Treatment of Hernia

IS NOT A SIDE ISSUE WITH US

—IT'S OUR BUSINESS.

We do not hold rupture by sheer force of pressure. We will give you comfort as well as security—your money back if you want it. In addition to a stock comprising every thing of value made in the East, we manufacture to order over 300 different patterns, wholesale and retail. We are under patronage of the leading physicians of Southern California. The value of a truss depends solely upon its proper selection and its correct application. We have the only properly-equipped truss parlors in the city.

HILL & SWEENEY, The Only Exclusive Truss and Instrument Dealers in Southern California.

319 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## LAST WEEK OF ELEPHANT SALE.

Buy Enough Furnishings to Last You a Year.

Lowman & Co., 131 South Spring Street

through a regular course of exercise concluding the performance with a c. 11. The Senator expects to live to be a hundred years old. Like his friend, Mr. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Senator Stewart likes to talk about his wonderful physical strength when in his prime. Mr. Huntington, who is now nearly 80 years, was in his day accounted the strongest man in California.

A shipment of American tin plate was recently made to Central America, which it is thought may be followed by further trade in that quarter. Thus an export business in American tin plates may be said to have been begun.

# DESMOND

141 South Spring Street, Byrne Bldg.

SPECIAL ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

## STRAW HATS

...NOTE PRICES...

All 50c, 75c and some of our \$1.00 lines will positively be sold THIS WEEK for

# 25c Each.

Don't be hot-headed, but rush in and take advantage of this straw sale.

## DESMOND, The Hatter.

## NO MATTER...

HOW SMALL

Our prices, our qualities are always the best.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS.

### Grocery Dep't.

Sapallo—4 cakes for...  
Pure De Poi Graa, per tin...  
Heinrich Bauer's Imported Frankfurter Sausage, per tin...  
Grated Parmesan Cheese, large jars...  
Mammoth Olives, in bottles...  
Tomato Catsup, pure, pint...  
Pepper, white, per lb...  
Mauveling Java and Arabian Mocha Coffee, blend, nothing better, per pound...  
Chow Chow, Eastern, picnic size, choice, per bottle...  
Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans, as good as made...  
5 lb. cans...  
Pickles, selected, small, 5-gallon jars, worth 80c, net...  
Washing Powder, best made, per package...  
Condensed Milk, best made, 3 cans for...

### Liquor Dep't.

5-year old Claret or Zinfandel, quarts, per dozen...  
(20c a doz. returned for bottles.)  
6-year old Port or Sherry, 1 gallon fancy jars...  
Burke's Porter, per dozen...  
Burke's Whiskey, per bottle...  
Old Hermitage, elegant, per bottle...  
O. P. S. Whiskey, very old, bottle...  
Imported Ginger Ale, per dozen...  
A. V. H. Gin, largest size per bottle...  
Fletcher's Cocktails, all kinds, per bottle...  
Blackberry Brandy, per bottle...

We Ship Every where. Send for Monthly Catalogue.

# William Cline

Wholesale and Retail Cash Grocer.

142-144 North Spring St., Phone Main 529.

**HAVE YOUR TEETH**

Turned dark around the fillings? Perhaps they were "stuffed" not filed. Teeth can be "stuffed" in less than half the time and with half the gold, it takes to fill them. But it is time and money wasted. I not only fill teeth, thereby arresting decay, but make artificial ones that are worn with pleasure in the mouth, not in the pocket. Get the best. Painless. Dental. Moderate Charges. Warranted Work.

**DR. M. E. SPINKS,**  
The Dentist.

Spinks Block, Telephone 1183 Black. Cor. Fifth and Hill Sts.

Go to The **Potter-Snow Store**  
FOR DELICACIES, ALL HOME COOKING.  
408 South Broadway, Chamber of Commerce Building.  
FINEST FITTED UP STORE IN THE CITY.











## City Briefs.

The country has been seized with the gold fever many times in the last fifty years, but never since the yellow particles were first found in the Sacramento Valley has there been any such widespread interest as is now displayed over the Yukon discoveries. Men, and even women, talk of nothing else. In nearly every city parties are being organized to invade the Klondike district. The first consideration, however, is to know how to get there, when to go and what to do when you get there. All this information can be obtained from the only authentic "Gold Fields of the Klondike," just issued at the popular price of 25 cents. For sale at The Times Office, or any of its agents in Southern California.

A meeting of the property-owners of Main, Spring and Broadway and Los Angeles streets has been called to meet on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the rooms of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association to discuss ways and means for the construction of the Pasadena-Los Angeles boulevard. A general attendance is hoped for, as the subject is one of great importance.

The new 400-h. p. "Ideal" Automatic Engine furnished to the West Side Lighting Company by the Machinery and Electrical Company of this city, has arrived, and is now being installed. This is the largest engine of this type ever brought to the Pacific Coast, and completes a total of 1000 h. p. in Ideal Engines now in this plant.

They've come! They're here! "The Gold Fields of the Klondike," "The Fortune Seekers' Guide to the Yukon Regions of Alaska and British America." The latest and most comprehensive book out. Contains 1328 pages in size. Price 25 cents, at the Times office. Mailed to any address without extra charge.

The Landmarks Club will have a moonlight picnic at San Fernando Mission on the evening of Admission day, going up by special train in the afternoon and returning at 9 o'clock. The club has been at work on the restoration of the mission at that place, and a moonlight view of it is said to be very fine.

At a recent meeting of the Army and Navy Republican League a long patriotic poem entitled "Stand Together," was read by C. W. Hyatt, and by a unanimous vote of the league its sentiments were approved and adopted as expressing the sense of the organization.

Men women and children are wanted at the Southern California Packing Company, see want ad. in help male and female; help is needed badly to save the large fruit crop.

Music and chicken dinner at the Natick House dining parlors from 4:45 to 7:30 tonight. Meals 25 cents, or twenty-one for \$4.50. Nos. 108-110 West First street.

McLean, pastor of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, will preach this morning; this will be a service of great interest to members.

The owners of the Nadeau ranch have quantity of potatoes which can be had for the digging by calling at No. 122 West Second street.

Special—finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 226 South Main street.

Up-to-date ladies' tailor at the Freeman-Franco-American School of Dress Cutting, 139 South Broadway.

Mande L. Von Freitag, the wonderful test medium, will be at Music Hall this afternoon and evening.

The contest upon the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Sewing Machine closes Tuesday, August 24.

David Walk preaches today in the Church of Christ, on Eighth street near Central avenue.

Borders free with 5 and 7 1/2-cent wall paper. Walter, 218 West Sixth.

Vacy Steer's Foot Powder cures sick feet. 124 West Fourth street.

Go to the Bellefont Dining Parlors; best chicken dinner 25c.

The final inspection of Beaudry avenue from First to Second street will be made by the Street Superintendent on August 24 at 9 a.m.

Eleven dogs were poisoned Thursday night at Chahuenga. The owners of the dogs expect visits from chicken thieves as a natural sequence.

The annual road race of the Boyle Heights Crescent Bicycle Club, which was to come off today, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the absence of many of its riders.

George Jones, a helper on a hay press, received treatment at the Receiving Hospital yesterday for a badly-mashed hand. The young man carelessly got his hand under the press and narrowly escaped losing it.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for R. J. Hartman, P. K. Wilson, W. R. Hamilton, Kelly Denora, Peter Brown, May Shuffin, Drumstake (cablegram), Miss Osborne or Carrie Dixey and A. J. McKinney.

A fire in the rear of the Hotel Pyrenes yesterday afternoon destroyed the feed yard of Domingo Heriart. Several tons of hay and a horse that was in a stable in the yard were burned. The loss will probably reach \$500, fully insured.

Crown, the one-armed burglar who gave Druggist Vieckel a footrace and a battle with boulders after the latter had caught him robbing his store, was arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty. His bonds were fixed at \$1500. It is understood Crown will plead guilty upon trial.

Redge McDonald, messenger No. 14, for the American District Telegraph Company, was riding his bicycle along Main street last night, and when near Fifth collided with a horse car.

The boy was brought to the Receiving Hospital, where he was treated for a score of cuts and bruises, but had no broken bones.

Two alarms of fire in the early evening yesterday turned out the department. The alarm from box No. 82 was one of the many annoying alarms that have occurred lately, and that from boxes 56 and 57 was caused by the burning of an unoccupied cottage on West avenue, between First and Second streets. The fire was of incendiary origin. The damage was about \$500.

OBTAINED A DIVORCE.

The Wife of Capt. James is Weary of Him.

Ina Leonora James, wife of Capt. James, the erstwhile reformer of literary inclinations, who is now serving a term in San Quentin Penitentiary for having distributed an obscene publication known as the Non-Partisan several months ago, applied to Judge Smith yesterday for a divorce. Mrs. James testified that in addition to her husband being unable to support her, under prevailing circumstances, he had treated her cruelly on various occasions and was formerly in the habit of associating with women of unsavory reputation, upon whom he spent the greater portion of his money. The divorce was granted.

## CHAIRMAN HOOKER.

PERSONALLY INSPECTS THE HARBORS OF SAN PEDRO.

Head of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House Visiting Southern California.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TOMORROW.

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS TO CALL UPON THE CONGRESSMAN.

Free Harbor League and Chamber of Commerce Take Steps to Pay Proper Attention to the Visitor from New York.

Congressman Warren B. Hooker of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who was expected to arrive in Los Angeles yesterday from the North, went through to San Pedro instead of stopping here, and made a trip to Catalina on the Hermosa with his wife. During the trip to the island and back, Mr. Hooker questioned Capt. Kreseth of the Hermosa about San Pedro harbor and Santa Monica Bay. Capt. Kreseth commanded the boat used by Admiral Walker and the Harbor Board in the examination of the harbor sites, is a mariner of experience and thoroughly understands the harbor question from a mariner's point of view. He gave all the information he could to Chairman Hooker, pointed out to him the site of the proposed breakwater and explained the tides, currents and swells very thoroughly.

Upon his return to Terminal Island, Mr. Hooker expressed a desire to examine the inner harbor, and Mr. Mahar of the Wilmington Transportation Company placed at his disposal a boat for that purpose. Two men familiar with the harbor rowed Mr. Hooker wherever he wished to go, and answered his questions as to depth of water, etc. Mr. Hooker thanked Mr. Mahar for his assistance, and seemed to be satisfied that he had obtained all the information he required. He then left for Santa Monica to remain there over night and view the bay and the long wharf in the morning.

The arrival of Congressman Hooker had been expected in Los Angeles, and Senator White and other prominent citizens were ready and anxious to receive him and assist him in acquiring information. At the Van Nuys Hotel he was expected yesterday morning, and apartments were reserved for him. All efforts to locate Mr. Hooker were fruitless during the day, and no reliable information of his movements was obtainable from San Francisco, or from the railroad people. It was rumored that he had gone to Monterey on Thursday, but that information was apparently erroneous, as he left San Francisco Thursday. As Mr. Hooker had promised to visit Los Angeles and to notify Senator White of his coming, it was certain that he would turn up in due time, but the citizens of Los Angeles did not wish to let him pass through the city without showing him proper attention, and therefore every effort was made to ascertain his whereabouts in time to arrange a fitting reception.

When it was learned last night that Mr. Hooker had visited San Pedro and gone to Santa Monica, meetings of committees were called, and arrangements made to invite the Congressman to come to Los Angeles and meet the business men of the city.

Invitations were prepared by the Free Harbor League and the Chamber of Commerce and sent by special messenger together with the following letter from Senator White:

"LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22, 1897. 'Hon. Warren B. Hooker, Dear Sir: I have been anxiously awaiting your arrival here today and the business people of this city are looking to you as a leading member of the Congress having control of the harbor as well as river matters. This is the second city of California, and the increase of business and wealth has justified extraordinary interest in our progress. Do us the favor of early advice as to your location. People who are adverse to the advancement of our interests anticipate that you will not meet us. There is no more active community in California, and I hope you will not leave here without meeting the representative people of this city. Do not miss this chance for a fair hearing. Stay until Monday night. You can't comprehend the situation earlier."

"STEPHEN M. WHITE." Arrangements were made for a public reception, to be given at the Chamber of Commerce at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and a special committee will visit Santa Monica today to call upon Congressman Hooker and personally urge him to meet the people of Los Angeles before returning to San Francisco, where a reception is to be given to him this week.

FREE HARBOR LEAGUE. Reception to Congressman Hooker on Monday Morning.

All members of the Free Harbor League are specially requested to be at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday morning, promptly at 9 o'clock, to participate in the reception to Hon. W. B. Hooker, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, who is on this Coast making personal investigation into harbor matters. The event is important—let there be a full attendance.

W. D. WOOLWINE, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Public Reception to Congressman Hooker on Monday Morning.

A reception to Hon. Warren B. Hooker, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, will be given at the Chamber of Commerce Monday at 9 o'clock. Everybody interested in the harbor matter is invited to be on hand.

FRANK WIGGINS, Secretary.

FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY. Some Predictions by Prof. Elihu Thomson.

Prof. Elihu Thomson's address at the recent educational conference at Elliot, Me., embodies some interesting forecasts in regard to electrical development. The following passage from Prof. Thomson's opening remarks is notable for its presentation of profound scientific thought: "To me has been left the most difficult of all tasks, the predicting the future of electricity. Who can tell what discoveries are yet to be made; who can set the bounds to human insight, to invention, to discovery? Three years ago, the wonderful Roentgen ray was not known to exist. All the prophets of the past had had their try at it, but no one hinted at its existence. All the seers, all the clairvoyants, failed to note its existence, and yet it was for years before our very eyes, pleading as it were, to be discovered. And it was sadly needed, as its greatly extended use in surgery now abundantly proves. But

the history of many other great discoveries is much the same, and the fact that the prophets did not predict them leads me to think that in the present instance I may succeed no better."

Prof. Thomson went on to enumerate some of the directions in which electrical progress might be looked for. The telephone and the telegraph have not yet reached their limit. Within a year has been seen a development of Hertzian wave telegraphy, predicted as possible not less than eight or nine years ago. By this new system even the conducting wire between stations is abolished, the signals enter and ring bells in inclosed boxes; solid walls of stone or brick make no difference to the passing to and fro of the signals; fog, mist and storm are unable to cut them off. The reason we can do this is that other travels everywhere, and when we set up other waves, the vibrations pass through air, liquids, and solids. One of the results of this discovery is that navigation in a fog, or near a dangerous shore enshrouded in mist or darkness, need not now prevent those on a passing vessel from ascertaining their position.

If ever man is to acquire a true understanding of the universe, he must study and understand the ether. He knows already that it is an electromagnetic medium, as through it electrical actions become possible. But when he discovers, if he ever does, that difference which makes the contrast of positive and negative electricities, he will have touched very near to the foundations of all science. One of the next great steps in electrical work will be the obtaining of more light from a given amount of electric energy than is now possible. Present methods are too wasteful; only about 3 per cent. of the efficiency of the fuel is turned into electricity. The use of electrical energy in chemical work will go on in an increasing ratio, and there will soon be plenty for the rising electrical engineer to do in the rapidly-multiplying utilizations, and the transmission of electrical power. The use of electricity, but whether we shall ride in electric trains exclusively in the future is not yet known. At the same time, the wide extension of railroad service through electrical power, and the supplanting of steam in railway passenger traffic on a scale hardly yet dreamt of, will inevitably be features of the near future.

Licensed to Wed.

Benedict Castruccio, aged 29, native of Italy, and Mary Bodrero, aged 23, native of England; both residents of Los Angeles.

George P. Yoakam, aged 70, native of Ohio, and Annie E. McGowan, aged 57, native of New York; both residents of Los Angeles.

Dionisio Encinas, aged 26, native of Mexico, and Anna Ubalde, aged 24, native of Spain; both residents of Los Angeles.

Alexander J. Cuneo, aged 27, native of Italy, and Mary Slack, native of California; both residents of San Gabriel.

Max A. Eckert, aged 28, native of Germany, and Hulda S. Haberecht, aged 24, native of Germany; both residents of Los Angeles.

E. Clifford Chase, aged 22, native of Minnesota, resident of Los Angeles, and Annie J. Gregory, aged 22, native of Illinois, resident of Sierra Madre.

Oris E. Williams, aged 28, native of Canada, and Addie Lois Gildwell, aged 29, native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

George W. Layman, aged 29, native of Virginia, resident of Puente, and Edith Tipple, aged 25, native of Pennsylvania, resident of Pasadena.

Eugene H. Stork, aged 54, native of Pennsylvania, and Helen Hollar, aged 39, native of Ohio; both residents of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

BLUMVE—At Pasadena, August 21, Carl M. Blumve, son of J. A. Blumve and Alice Blumve, a native of Pasadena, age 6 months 15 days.

FUNERAL—At Bartlett Springs, Cal., Sunday, August 7, 1897, Col. N. A. Topper of Denver.

Wire hotel, Bartlett Springs. (Denver and Cleveland papers please copy.)

HUTCHINS—At Avalon, Jessie B. Hutchins, a native of Chicago, Ill., aged 38 years.

FUNERAL from parlors of Orr & Hines, Sunday, August 22, at 2 p.m., under the auspices of the K. of P. Friends and acquaintances invited. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

WILLIAMS—In this city, August 21, 1897; Isaac C. Williams, a native of Massachusetts, aged 54 years.

FUNERAL from parlors of Orr & Hines, 647 South Broadway, Sunday, August 22, 1897, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

BURTON—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. H. G. Clark.

FUNERAL today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. from the parlors of Orr & Hines, No. 647 South Broadway, this city. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

All members and visiting brothers are requested to meet at Castle Hall, 108 North Spring st., at 1 p.m. Sunday, August 22, to attend the funeral of the late B. B. Hutchins of Wellington Lodge No. 440, Ohio.

K. of R. and W. H. PICKERING, K. of R. and S., Los Angeles Lodge No. 205, K. of P.

Woman's Ills

are as often caused by kidney disease as by affections of the womb.

Among the most certain symptoms of this disease are Backache, Rad Complexion, A Tired Feeling, Depressed Spirits, Headache, Nervousness, Stomachache, Neuralgia, Too Frequent Urination, Dragging Pains, etc.

These can be

CURED

I can heartily recommend your Sparagus Kidney Pills to any woman afflicted with those distressing pains in the back and sides, and kidney weakness, for they have cured me.

For several years I have been troubled with backache, beating-down pains and urinary trouble. Nothing succeeded in relieving me, until I got a box of your pills. I began to feel better the first few days, and never felt better in my life than I do now.

MRS. M. C. MORGAN, East Jefferson street, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOBBS

Sparagus Kidney Pills. HOBBS' REMEDY CO., proprietors, Chicago.


THE JOE POHEIM, TAILOR

Makes the best fitting clothes at 25 per cent less than any other house on the Pacific Coast. See Prices:

PANTS TO ORDER	SUITS TO ORDER
\$3.50	\$10.00
4.50	13.50
5.00	15.50
6.00	17.50
7.00	20.00
8.00	25.00
9.00	30.00

The firm of JOE POHEIM is the largest in the United States. It is for self-measurement and samples of cloth sent free.


201 and 203 Montgomery St., cor. Bush. 844 & 846 Market St., cor. 112 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO. 448 Fourth St., Oakland. 807 & 809 E. St., Sacramento. 143 South Spring St., Los Angeles.



# Rebuilding


ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

The excuse of "Rebuilding" for making a sale is as old as the hills. Almost every store which has had cause to move ten feet of shelving or put in a new pane of glass has taken advantage of it at one time or another as an excuse for advertising mythical price reductions. We do not seek to create any false impression. We are going to build an addition of sixty feet to our present store. It is also the intention to remodel the interior. This work makes dust, dirt and confusion. For over thirty days we have been quietly at work reducing the stock to the lowest possible point. Now, in order to reduce stocks still further, we announce that commencing tomorrow morning we will make enormous reductions on all trimmed and untrimmed millinery. Where the reductions are so general as in this case we do not find it practical to publish prices, but you can depend on one thing: if you need anything at all in millinery you can make a great saving by buying this week at Zobel's.



## LUD ZOBEL & CO.,

THE WONDER MILLINERY,  
219 South Spring St.



# Shoes on the Rack

The Great Sale of the "Empire Stock" has left us with something like four or five hundred pairs of what dealers call "odds." In order to close out these "odds" at once, we have placed them on two large Racks (Men's and Women's) so that every pair can be seen at a glance. Each pair is ticketed with the size, width, original price and the reduced price.

Not a Shoe on these Bargain Racks that is not worth four or five times the amount asked for it. There are all kinds, sizes and styles. There'll be a grand scramble for these and you need to be early to get the cream. Greatest chance to get a real bargain you've had this summer. Come in and look at the Racks, even if you do not want to buy.

## MAMMOTH SHOE HOUSE, 315-317 SOUTH SPRING STREET,

Between Third and Fourth Streets.



## 8th SEMI-ANNUAL

### 1-3 off Sample Sale.

This is the "Banner Week" for Shoe Bargains. All summer goods 1/3 off.

\$5.00 for \$3.35, \$4.00 for \$2.65,  
\$3.00 for \$1.95, \$2.50 for \$1.75.

And all Misses' and Children's goods in same proportion.—These are not old and out-of-date goods, but the latest, newest styles in color and shape.—The season is drawing to a close and these goods must go. Remember the sign of the 1/3 off dollar.

## WATERMAN'S SHOE STORE, 122 South Spring Street.





XVII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## Wouldn't



You think a prescription important, especially if the sick one is near to you; don't you want the best? If so give us a trial. That is our aim morning, noon and night to keep the purest drugs the market affords, at prices reasonable.

## Still a Few...

Samples free Torona Food, Reed & Carnea Soluble Food, Menthol Cough Cure for summer colds, Sure Thing Pile Cure.

We guarantee one bottle "Ant Killer" to keep ants out of your house for 36 days, 25c.

Florida Water, Murray & Lan-	Espey's Cream.....20c
man.....45c	Frostilla.....30c
Violet Water, Colgate's.....75c	Rubioam.....30c
Pearl Soap, Colgate's.....1.00	Thurston's Tooth Powder.....75c
let.....85c	Malvina Cream.....40c
Crown Crabbapple Blossom.....60c	Oriental Cream.....1.00
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.....40c	Camelline.....30c
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.....40c	Espey's Cream.....20c
Miles Nerve.....75c	Cucumber and Elder Flower
Syrup Flga. California.....35c	Cream.....60c
Hall's Catarrh Cure.....90c	Lola Montes Creme.....65c
August Flowers.....60c	Creme Stinol.....40c
Warner's Safe Cure.....85c	Creme Eclair.....40c
Orange Blossom, Mr. Gills.....75c	Cuticura and Pear's Soap.....1.00
Wizard Oil.....30c	Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters.....75c
Mennen's Talcum Powder.....15c	Wampole's Cod Liver Oil.....75c
Garfield Tea.....30c	Phillips' Emulsion Cod Liver
Vape-Cresoline.....30c	Oil.....75c
Russia Salve.....30c	Warner's Safe Kidney and Liv-
Brown's Troches.....30c	er Cure.....85c
Pettit's Eye Salve.....30c	Hood's Sarsaparilla.....50c
Thompson's Eye Water.....30c	Lydia Pinkham's Compound.....75c
Soothing Syrup.....30c	Cuticura Resolvent.....75c
Garfield Oil.....30c	Chichester's Pennyroyal Pills.....50c
Mustang Liniment.....30c	Syrup Flga. and Fond's Extract.....35c
Wick's Cure.....30c	Caribad Sals.....60c
Hire's Cough Cure.....30c	Marianna Coco Wine.....1.00
Bull's Cough Syrup.....30c	Willard's Pink Pills.....30c
Packer's Tar Soap.....30c	Mellin's Food.....30c
Theater Rouge.....30c	Arnica and Myrrh Tooth Soap.....15c

Artistically arranged Bouquets and designs delight the eye and impress the heart. Remember the artistic designer Morris Goldenson, and reasonable prices.

Free Phone, M. 1218  
**ELLINGTON'S**  
Opp. Stimson Block.  
CUT-RATE DRUG STORE,  
U. S. Stamp Agency. 255 S. Spring St.

## CHARLES EUGENE BANKS.

FROM time immemorial poets have sung of wine and its enchantments, and very many of them have fallen victims. Mr. Charles Eugene Banks, "The Poet of the People," tells in graphic prose how he escaped:

"Six and a half years ago, on a bleak, sunless February afternoon, in a straggling village on the prairies of Illinois, a tall, gray man looked down into the depths of my troubled soul and told me a great truth. The man was Dr. Keeley, and what he told me was this: 'Every human being is the author of his own happiness and his own misery. Your physician may assist nature to eliminate poison from your system, but your reason, and that alone, can keep it pure.'"

"His words fell on dull ears. What was a great truth to one in whose feeble beating heart there remained but one wish—to die!"

"Six weeks later I stood again in Chicago, but another wish was rioting through veins overfull of good, red blood—the wish to live. The alchemist of Dwight had changed the hand of iron that had been crushing out all the beauty in the world, to one alive with love showering fresh flowers everywhere."

"This is the change as I remember it."

"I have been learning of those words every day since that blessed release. There is nothing in the books of the world so wonderful to me as the transformation of myself."

"There is no joy in even a thought of the old foolish days."

"Dr. Keeley taught me to consider myself, and so long as that teaching guides my life I could find no temptation in the wine that kept me ignorant."

CHARLES EUGENE BANKS.

For further information, write or call at the Keeley Institute, cor. N. Main and Commercial, over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

## SEE ALLEN'S NEW Furniture and Carpets

Before Purchasing.

332 and 334 South Spring Street.

Buy Mining Shares When They Are Cheap  
Now is the Time. For Information Call on or Address  
S. H. Ellis, Mining Investments,  
213 STIMSON BLOCK.  
Money Loaned on Mining Securities.

## TELEGRAPHING "ON CHANGE."

WONDERFUL SYSTEM FOR RECORDING STOCK QUOTATIONS  
SIMULTANEOUSLY IN MANY CITIES.

Mechanical Contrivance Controlled by Electricity—Dials Thousands of Miles Apart Which Operate Together—Telegraph Operators Who are Guarded Like Prison Inmates—Offered Thousands of Dollars to Delay the Tickers Half a Minute.

[Contributed to The Times.]

THE remarkable system by means of which the New York exchange delivers stock quotations simultaneously in various parts of the country has been well illustrated by recent heavy wheat markets. The public probably does not know that there are mechanical arrangements for transmitting stock news from city to city, so that this news will be posted on dials in New York, Chicago and other cities at the same moment; that the New York exchange employs several operators who are so much sought by dishonest brokers that a bodyguard is placed over them during the hour of "change," that these men have been offered thousands of dollars by arbitrage brokers to delay certain mes-

sages who watch the tumult on the floor from the galleries. "Most of the men employed here," said the superintendent, "have been for years engaged in this kind of work. An ordinary operator who has been engaged in sending word messages, no matter how rapid he might be, would be of no use to us here for the first few months, until he got into the swing of the work. You see, nearly everything we send out here is in the form of quotations, which consist of figures of special characters, which require a special training to master."

AVERAGE RECORD, 25 QUOTATIONS A MINUTE.

"The men are all naturally fast operators, and are selected with special care from among the best in the

delphia. The arbitrage broker required only a private wire between New York and Boston, let us say, with terminals as near as possible to the exchanges in the two cities. The margin of his profit was represented by the difference in time made over his private wire and that of the public service. An active stock, such as Chicago Gas, perhaps opened in New York at 103 1/2. The opening bids in Boston might be the same. A bull movement might develop in Chicago Gas in New York, and the next sale was 104. The broker knowing that as soon as Boston heard of this the Boston price would rise to 104, rushed a message over his private wire to his Boston agents to "buy Chicago Gas." If this message beat the official announcements of the rise in the stock, the broker's agent was able to buy Chicago Gas at 103 1/2 in Boston, while the broker himself would be selling the stock at 104 in New York, thereby "scalping" it and making a handsome profit at no risk.

It is possible now to send an order from the New York Stock Exchange to the Chicago exchange in two or three minutes, and in some instances it has been done in less time. The only arbitrage business now carried on in New York is between that city and London, and here it is simply a case of getting the cable first. M. F. Harding, the Western Union superintendent, says that it is not unusual to send a business message to London and to receive an answer in less than five minutes.

The record for quick cabling was established in the recent whist tournament between the House of Representatives and the English House of Commons, when a message traveled from Washington to Westminster Hall



TWIN DIALS IN THE CHICAGO AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

sages for half a minute; and that the whole system of quotation delivery has been reduced to a science so exact as to make even the experienced broker marvel over the details of the system. MARVELOUS SYSTEM OF REPORTING.

As a matter of fact, there is probably no kind of telegraphic communication that moves with such lightning-like speed that requires such a nice balance of mechanical perfection and human skill and that at the same time so carefully guards against leakage en route, as the one which transmits information from the great exchanges. In the New York Stock Exchange alone there may be 10,000 separate quotations sent out in the course of a day and the record of each of these transactions must pass through human hands and brains, as well as through recording and transmitting instruments and miles of wire and tape; yet so rapid is the system that each year or offer is reported in 2000 New York offices within an average of a quarter of a minute from the time it takes place on the floor of the exchange. These are the New York Stock Exchange, which will serve as a type of all, the line of communication begins with the "reporter" on the floor. There are four hundred and twenty reporters and they are the employees of the exchange itself. To each one is assigned a certain number of stocks and he is supposed to obtain a record of all sales in his particular group. All the business on the floor of the exchange is done by verbal agreement and is carried on amid a babel of noise, but it is very seldom that a sale escapes him. He jots down each transaction on a little slip which is rushed across the floor to one of the telegraphic booths and is put on the wire within ten seconds of the time it is made.

SHORTEST TELEGRAPH LINE IN THE WORLD.

The wire over which the operations of the exchange are sent is probably the shortest independent telegraph line in the world. It extends only from the exchange floor to the attic, where it splits and terminates in two little boxes, side by side. These are the operating rooms of the New York Stock Quotation Company, which sends reports to the offices of member of the exchange within the district known to the outside world as "Wall street," but here simply as "the street," and to the telegraph company's patrons scattered throughout the city. The quiet of these two little rooms, broken only by the steady click-click of the instruments, contrasts strangely with the roar and clatter of the exchange floor, and the dozen operators who are the only occupants of the place, seem far removed from the maelstrom of rising and falling fortunes that is raging below, though in reality they are much nearer to it than the ver-

Western Union service. The skill which some of them acquire at this work is really remarkable. The average record of the operators, as I have figured it out, is about twenty-five quotations per minute. Each quotation runs something like this: W. 38 1/2, never shorter than that, so that this means about 200 impressions per minute, or a total of 7500 quotations for the time the exchange is in operation—from 10 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon."

When the business of the exchange is running an ordinary course, the transmitting operator takes each quotation by ear as it comes over the short Morse wire leading from the floor of the exchange, and sends it out as it is recorded, so that the printing of the quotation on the tape in every ticker in the system is practically instantaneous with the taking of the quotation. When there is a rush of business, however, there are two receiving operators to each transmitter, who take down the messages as they come, and the transmitter sends them out alternately, being able to work twice as fast as the receivers.

GUARDED LIKE PRISONERS.

During their hours of duty the operators are, to all intents and purposes, prisoners. They are a flight above the highest floor to which the elevators run, and are guarded by a stalwart Stock Exchange janitor, who will not permit any person to go near them. The effectiveness with which this individual does his work was proved recently by the superintendent of the telegraph company, who was turned back by the zealous guard, and was not allowed to enter the operating room of his own company until he had brought the secretary of the exchange to vouch for him. There are instances in the history of the institution where the operators were offered some thousands of dollars to delay one message, merely to the extent of sending another ahead of it. So far as is known, however, there is no instance in which such an offer was made, and the only way a man could affect the sending of messages now would be to give all his telegrams to the operator, and have a secret understanding by which the operator would rush these messages ahead of all others. But such an imposition would be quickly found out, with consequences disastrous to both parties.

THE ARBITRAGE BUSINESS.

The whole history of the rise and fall of the arbitrage or scalping business is a story of the perfection of telegraphic communication. It was regularly and profitably operated between New York and Boston and New York and Phila-

delphia and back in thirteen and a quarter seconds.

THE TWO RESPONSIVE DIALS.

Much more rapid than any is the official exchange of prices between the two exchanges. Formerly the slips recording the sale prices of wheat had to be carried from the wheat pit across the floor of the exchange to a telegraphic booth by a messenger, as is done in the Stock Exchange, but some time ago the superintendent of the Western Union suggested that the service could be improved by placing an operator directly in the wheat pit. This saves a trip of perhaps twenty feet, but in saving the edges of telegraphic records it is necessary to cut exceedingly fine, and even inches may count.

At one side of the wheat pit in the New York Produce Exchange there is a high pulpit-like desk, in which two men sit side by side. In front of one is a telegraphic instrument, and the wire from which terminates a few feet from the Chicago wheat pit. The second man operates a number of keys which control the dial on the New York indicator at the head of the room. As each transaction takes place the operators press the keys of their instruments, and the dial on the New York indicator is indicated by the dial a hundred feet away; that from the other is received by a telegraph operator in Chicago, a thousand miles away, and recorded on the "New York" indicator in the Chicago exchange. Yet in spite of the distance between the two indicators, the difference in time is estimated at not more than half a second. A similar apparatus in the Chicago exchange operates the "Chicago" indicators in the two exchanges, so that every transaction in the two great wheat markets, a thousand miles apart, is recorded at the same instant in both. This is the complete annihilation of distance brought about by the omnipotent demands of modern trade.

CARL MAYO.

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The Down-East Way.

[Oakland Enquirer.] Los Angeles is preparing to add to its list of eastern plan by the Enquirer some time ago suggested to Oakland business men, but which was not received with much favor. This is to see a part of President McKinley's work. He had, in addition, an enormous amount of executive labor, and today, notwithstanding it all, he is in a good physical state. HOW DID HE DO IT? I asked President McKinley this question myself during my call upon him today. He replied that the work that took the most of his strength was the dealing with the great public questions of his administration, and added that he had a fairly good constitution, and that he ate well and slept well.

## OUR PRESIDENT AT REST.

STORIES AND GOSSIP ABOUT PRESIDENT MCKINLEY GATHERED AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

How the President Looks, Acts and Talks When Off Duty—His Wonderful Vitality and How He Keeps Fresh—Secretary Porter Talks of His Work—Pictures That Rest the President's Eyes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

I SPENT some time with the President this morning. I have never seen him in better condition. His eyes are bright, his step firm and his spirits are as fresh as those of a boy. He weighs just 180 pounds, but he does not look over stout, and he carries himself as straight as a reed. He did what he started out with his regiment in 1861. During my chat with him I referred to his health, and told him I thought he was looking extremely well. Afterward I remarked as to the success of his administration, and said I thought that the people were in sympathy with him and that they thought he was doing well. At this his eyes lighted up and he said: "I am glad to hear you say that, for I am much more anxious to be doing well than to be looking well."

A STEAM ENGINE IN TROUSERS.

Some one called Daniel Webster a steam engine in trousers. President McKinley is of the same character, save that he does not puff and blow while he works. His machinery moves like the piston of a great Corliss engine, slowly, steadily and irresistibly along. He does the work of a dozen men, but so easily and coolly that you can hardly realize that he is working at all. Of all the party that came here from the White House President McKinley looked the freshest and the least overworked. Today he could outwalk, outride and outswim any of his secretaries, and yet for the past two years he has undergone a greater strain, perhaps, than any other man in the United States. He has been a leading candidate for the Presidency and his friends were wishing him. His work increased as the time of the convention approached, and from the announcement of his nomination until his coming here he has not had a leisure day. You remember how the delegations flocked to Canton. Day and night for five months his ears were din with brass bands. He often received a dozen parties from different States in a day and made many speeches. At the same time he had much to do with Mark Hanna in managing the campaign. The long distance telephone wire between his house in Canton and Mr. Hanna's office in Cleveland was kept hot with confidential messages. He had speeches to write and an enormous correspondence to answer. Mrs. McKinley and he looked over much of the mail together, and to many of the letters he dictated answers. Then the election came and the excitement following it. His real Presidential work began immediately after election, and it has steadily continued up to his present vacation. I don't believe we have ever had a President who has tried harder to find out the right and do it than has McKinley. He has taken advice from every part of the country, but he has acted for himself. He has, as he said to a friend the other day, tried to keep his ear close to the ground. This was what he called so many statesmen and the country after the election. Then between his inaugural had to be written, his Cabinet made up and the burrah and excitement of the new session of the White House undergone.

SECRETARY PORTER ON THE PRESIDENT'S WORK.

While sitting with Secretary Porter on the porch last night overlooking Lake Champlain, I asked him to give me some idea of the amount of work the President does since the inauguration. He replied with a list of figures showing an amount of physical labor which would have broken down the ordinary man. He said when he took the place of secretary to the President, Mr. McKinley had warned him not to overwork, and stated that he had never yet gotten a private secretary who could keep up with him. Mr. Porter, however, has a good constitution, and he has so far succeeded fairly well. His statement of Presidential labor, which I have given you, does not refer to the great questions with which McKinley has had to deal, and which the President himself says have been the hard work of his administration. It does not include the work and worry about Cuba, the coming to a decision that Japan should be allowed to kick in if it would, "It does not include the silver troubles nor the tariff, the fuss with England as to our seals, and other like issues, which would have been enough for any common man."

Here, according to Mr. Porter, are some of the things the President did in addition. He received, in 1897, with and disposed of 40,000 office-seekers in one hundred and twenty-one working days. He shook hands with more than fifty thousand people who came to his public receptions, and, in addition to this, handled seventy thousand callers in the east room. He has held fifty public receptions, the average attendance upon which has been nearly one thousand people. He has talked on business with 50,000 Congressmen, and has made over nine hundred apologies to the public. This has all been done in less than five months, and when the physical and mental wear and tear is considered it will be seen that the work is enormous. Forty thousand office-seekers, at two minutes each, must have eaten up eighty thousand minutes of the President's time, or enough to have kept him busy for over four months working ten hours a day. I don't believe the office-seekers, however, averaged a minute apiece, much less, though each of the 900 who were appointed must have consumed a great deal more. But this talking with men and shaking hands, which is McKinley's work. He had, in addition, an enormous amount of executive labor, and today, notwithstanding it all, he is in a good physical state.

HOW DID HE DO IT?

I asked President McKinley this question myself during my call upon him today. He replied that the work that took the most of his strength was the dealing with the great public questions of his administration, and added that he had a fairly good constitution, and that he ate well and slept well.

Another great secret of the President's success as a worker is in the fact that he does not worry. He dismisses a question from his mind. I am told, as soon as he has settled it, and never thinks over old straw. He has within three years learned to say no and stick to it, and it is one of his cardinal principles never to deceive a man what he cannot do. This saves a great deal of friction. The President is wonderfully regular in his habits. At the White House he is always in bed by midnight, and he sleeps until 8 o'clock every morning. Here, at Lake Champlain, he has been retiring earlier, rising at about the same time. He has also been very regular in eating. I doubt whether he has ever felt what it is to have a poor stomach. His system is not overloaded with indigestibles, nor does he clog his veins with wine by drinking it with his meals. He takes frequent baths and keeps the pores of his skin open. A man who has campaigned with him, tells me that after a big speech Mr. McKinley, on getting to his room, always stripped and took a good wash with cold water, and then went to bed. The pores of the skin are the sewers of the system. Such bathing keeps the pores open, and McKinley's clean, dark skin shows the effect of this. The President has added to his staying powers by his observance of the Sabbath. He rests one day in seven, goes to church and singing the hymns as lustily as any Methodist deacon present. He is fond of Methodist hymns, knows scores of them by heart, and often hums them to himself while at work. He was, you know, the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school in Canton where he grew up, and as one story goes, he became acquainted with her through her being a teacher in another Sunday-school of the town. The President attended church together until Mrs. McKinley's ill-health prevented her going, and in Canton where you know, the President always walked regularly to church with his aged mother on his arm.

I believe that President McKinley gets rest today by his care for his wife, Mrs. McKinley, though she is better now than she has been for years, is still quite weak at times, and the President often lets her rest. He is devoted to her, and when with her I doubt if he thinks of the cares of state or the troubles of office-seekers and Congressmen. It is the loosening the string of the bow now and then that preserves its elasticity, and it is this that the President's love forms another secret of his strength.

MCKINLEY AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

But whatever the President's natural strength may be he has certainly added to it by his stay here. There is no more beautiful place in the United States. Lake Champlain lies between the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks, in a little hollow so roofed with the sky which hangs upon the dark-blue mountain tops, that you seem to be in a great amphitheater somewhat high up in the attic story of the world. The President is here just over the eastern rim of the great Mississippi Basin, which forms the great center part of the United States. He is in the lower basin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, only an hour's ride by rail from the Canadian line. Think of that! Twenty-five miles from here is a country with which the great nation over which the President rules is to a certain extent at odds. The London papers after the late Sherman seal letter were filled with rumors of war. Were this not a civilized age how easily could a quarrel have arisen from Canada slip over and kidnapped the President. I walked past his rooms at midnight last night, not a soldier was on guard, not a policeman in sight, not even a detective in citizen's clothes to sound the note of alarm.

AS PLAIN AS ANDREW JACKSON'S PIPE STEW.

There is no man in the country who leads a simpler, plainer life than McKinley. He is in the habit of having his meals with his family in his own rooms here, at his own request, and he has no secret of his life. He has not a snubbin' hair on his head, and he is as plain in his ways here as one of Andrew Jackson's old-day pipe-smoking slaves. He goes to the grounds alone, at times going down to the lake and wandering through the pine forests which skirt its banks here. He has no more than 75,000,000 people, and he has more power than Queen Victoria, but he puts on no more airs than the man who is now driving the lawn mower in cutting the grass in front of his house. He could have had cottages in a dozen different mountain sections if he would have accepted them.

Several scores of hotel proprietors wrote offering him their hospitality, but instead he picked out this place by the advice of the Vice-President and Secretary of State, and made a plain, every-day business arrangement as to prices and accommodations. I don't know what his bills will be, but I know that he expects to pay for everything he gets, and that he will accept no favors in any way. Is it not a curious thing that the President of a great country as ours should have to consider the question of expense? But I doubt not that Mr. McKinley does so, for he has a large family, and when you add to that the half-dozen secretaries and clerks who are needed along you can see that the account is no light one, especially at a place like Hotel Champlain, where the regular price for rooms is \$5 per day.

PICTURES WHICH REST THE PRESIDENT.

And still this is an ideal place for a Presidential vacation. Mr. McKinley does not like to change, and it is not improbable that next summer will find him again where he is now. Here he is away from the office-seekers. He has given orders that only the most important of his administration, and added that he had a fairly good constitution, and that he ate well and slept well.







## Our Battleship

in a British Dock.

(Contributed to The Times.)

THE 'Indiana' is the largest ship that has ever been docked at Halifax, and the inhabitants of that quaint old town are making much of the occasion. Two years ago the Halifaxians rejoiced in the report that the 'Indiana' could be prepared for her official speed trial only by reason of the ship running her course with a foul bottom, and in the name of patriotism, her builders had to dream of the other quarter-knots and the added bonus she would certainly have gained had she been properly slicked.

After a venturesome effort and a favoring gale, so to speak, the craft was docked at Port Royal, but the single experiment sufficed and today our ship is in a British drydock.

The naval weakness of the United States, at present, is in her lack of efficient docking facilities; and no matter how strong may be our line of battle, we shall be seriously handicapped so long as we are minus docks of sufficient size and strength to handle the largest of our ships.

In case of war with Great Britain the Halifax dock would be closed to us of course, while in the event of trouble with another nation the laws of neutrality would deny that dock to us except our ships were really in a sinking condition.

The 'Indiana', which is one of the navy's most powerful battleships, has been in the water for the past sixteen months.

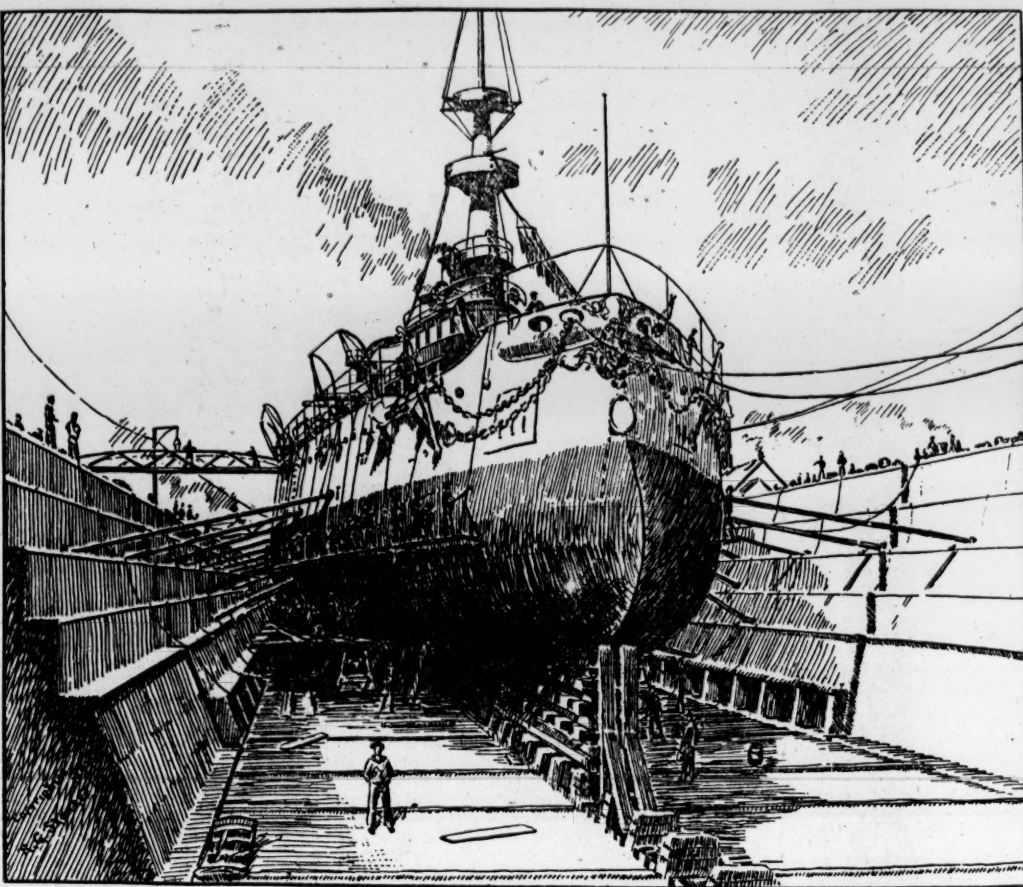
It was proposed some weeks ago to dock the ship in drydock No. 3, at the navy yard, New York, but the mishap to that structure precluded that. Next, the department turned its attention to the dock at Port Royal, S. C., but Rear-Admiral E. C. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, strenuously objected fearing lest the structure might give way under the vessel's weight and wreck her then and there. Finally, Halifax was resorted to, and this government is paying a very pretty figure to the company in control of that dock.

Had it not been for the danger of permanent injury to the ship, the department would have kept the 'Indiana' in the water till the work on the New York dock were finished; but Chief Constructor Hichborn urged that any further delay in cleaning and painting the vessel would result in damaging her bottom plating, while the added cost of propulsion, owing to her fouled bottom, would grow well-nigh daily. The United States owns but eleven docks for the accommodation of its naval vessels, and, at present, the Puget Sound dock is the only one available for handling a battleship.

The following table gives the size, kind, cost, and condition of our docks:

Kind.	STATION AND MATERIAL.	Length over all, ft. in.	Width at gate, ft. in.	Depth over sill, M.H.W. ft. in.	When built.	Cost.	Condition.	Capacity for ships, tons.
Balance	Portsmouth, N. H., wood.....	350	90	25	1851	\$ 732,905.00	Good	1,500
Graving	Boston, granite.....	289 3	60	24 10	1854	327,717.29	Good	3,500
Graving	New York, granite.....	289 3	60	25 3	1851	2,063,486.65	Good	3,500
Graving	New York, wood.....	500	85	25 6	1850	995,018.24	Good	8,000
Graving	New York, wood.....	670	105	25 6	1897	548,205.22	Repairing	12,000
Graving	League Island, Pa., wood.....	500	85	25 6	1891	548,709.00	To repair	8,000
Graving	Norfolk, Va., granite.....	281 9	60	25 6	1854	942,676.00	Good	3,000
Graving	Norfolk, Va., wood.....	500	85	25 6	1859	544,980.70	To repair	8,000
Graving	Port Royal, S. C., wood.....	495	80	27 6	1896	430,515.67	Good	12,000
Graving	Marine Island, granite.....	500	80	27 6	1891	2,772,322.08	Good	10,500
Graving	Puget Sound, wood with masonry entrance	650	92 7 1/2	30	1896	908,212.31	Good	15,000

To the foregoing statement of cost, \$100,000, should be added for the repairs of dock No. 3 at New York, \$60,000, for projected modifications to dock at League Island, Pa., \$20,000; for repairs of dock No. 2 at Norfolk in addition to others just completed costing \$12,000, and \$18,521.42 paid builder of Port



THE INDIANA IN DRYDOCK AT HALIFAX.

Royal dock for loss and damage due to cyclone of August, 1893.

In substance, then, the United States has eleven dry docks, including one balance floating dock at the Portsmouth navy yard, which is limited in its capacity to vessels of 1500 tons craft of the gunboat type.

Of the ten docks of large capacity, four are of masonry, five are of timber and one, that at Puget Sound, is of timber with a masonry entrance. All of these are practically ready for use

In a few months we shall have eleven serviceable dry docks, but at present the only dry dock owned by the United States government into which the largest of its battleships can be placed is that at Puget Sound on our extreme northwestern boundary. Out of four completed battleships of the first class, only one is on that coast. The Puget Sound dock is the largest in the Western Hemisphere. It has a fine masonry entrance, and would have been constructed entirely of masonry and

In England, Great Britain has about fifty dry docks and locks in which she can dock her naval vessels, and about twenty more are scattered throughout the world wherever they will do the greatest good.

She has more docking facilities in either of the dock yards of Chatham or Portsmouth than we have throughout our entire country.

France has more than thirty dry docks, and at Brest alone, her docking establishment exceeds our total aggregation.

The docks of the United States are on an extended coast line and only two of them are on the broad reaches of the Pacific Coast.

A naval expert speaking of the matter, said: "We need additional dry docks of the most substantial kind and material. Docks into which the heaviest and most costly of vessels may be placed with absolute safety and without the constant expense of incessant pumping."

"We need more docks and better ones than those built in the last decade."

"The government began well in the early years of this century, but it has got down to a day of cheap things, and to a condition no other first-class power would tolerate."

The great dry-dock building at Bremerhaven was subsidized by the German government only on condition that it be built of stone instead of wood as was originally proposed.

There can be no question as to the intimate connection between numerous docking facilities and an efficient navy, and if the matter be considered only in the light of the cost of coal and the added expense of propulsion with a foul bottom, again we must have more docks. One way or the other, we need them, and the instance of an American battleship in a British dock in times of peace points instructively

There is a patriotic and also a very practical side to the question, and may both strike home. C. A. L.

**Blatz**  
MALT  
VIVINE  
As A TONIC  
STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM  
H. J. WOOLLACOTT  
DISTRIBUTOR - 124-126 N. SPRING ST.  
LOS ANGELES - CAL.

DR. CHUNG, Office No. 639 Upper Main St. Hundreds of California citizens are today thanking Dr. Chung for his successful treatment of their diseases. After a prolonged practice over 30 years, his herb treatment has proven an unequalled success. Where it was possible that a cure could be effected, Dr. Chung is a thorough gentleman and a physician in good standing.

To the Public: I hereby testify that for many years I was afflicted with lung, stomach and heart troubles and was treated by several of the most prominent physicians without relief. After consulting Dr. Chung and taking his herb medicines, I am able to state to all those afflicted with similar diseases that I am entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending his methods to all who are suffering. Miss Nellie S. Sadler, 739 Jackson St., Los Angeles, Cal. Aug. 4, 1897.

**Best Set of Teeth, \$5.**  
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. 50c. Crown and bridge work a specialty. All work guaranteed.  
DR. R. L. H. TURNER  
234 S. Broadway,  
Rooms 7 and 8.

**Success Combination Beds.**

Are far superior in every way to the ordinary combination bed. They have the best spiral springs, and made of hard wood and take a high polish.

**Success Combination Beds.**

Are Rightly Named, They Are a "Success" In Every Sense of the Word.

**Bed Rock Prices.**

**During Removal Sale.**

Those Hardwood Bedroom Sets for \$12.50 and upwards, that we told you about the other day, are the best values to be had in California. We've sold a lot of them. There are some left.

**NILES PEASE,**  
337-341 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.** Dr. W. Harrison Ballard  
406 Stimson Block.  
"TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION" SENT ON REQUEST.

## ONLY \$5.00

Lowest Prices Consistent with First-Class Work.

Extracting with our local anaesthetic..... 50c

Extracting with Gas or Vitalized Air..... \$1.00

Cleaning Teeth..... 50c up

White, Porcelain, Silver or Gold Platina Fillings..... 50c up

No Charge for Extracting when Best Teeth are Ordered.

July 20, 1897.

I had five teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman without feeling it. I can heartily recommend his methods to all.

A. T. LEONARD, 1525 Darwin Avenue.

August 4, 1897.

Dr. Schiffman has just pulled two very bad teeth for me; one of them had to be split and taken out in pieces. The work was done quickly, thoroughly and without pain. Dr. Schiffman is a wonder.

HUGH T. THOMPSON,

San Gabriel, Cal.

Jan. 28, 1897.

This is to certify that I have this morning had twenty-two teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and suffered no pain nor after effects, and I heartily recommend his method.

MRS. S. S. LAMPSON,

228 East Fifth.

Dr. Schiffman pulled a large tooth for me, and I must confess he did it very nicely. I did not suffer a particle of pain, and my gums were left in splendid shape.

P. H. SCHROEDER,

London Clothing Co.

March 6, 1897.

I have just had ten teeth extracted without a particle of pain: the Schiffman method is fine.

M. K. GLENN,

2800 Main street, South.

Lady Attendant to Wait on Ladies and Children.

July 1, 1897.

I have had three teeth extracted without pain by Dr. Schiffman.

MISS LEE BLESSINGTON,

826 Buena Vista Street.

July 14, 1897.

Just had some very hard teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman without a bit of pain. Dr. Schiffman is a dandy to pull teeth.

A. J. GRAHAM,

Deputy Sheriff, L. A. Co.

I am delighted with the treatment here. I had a tooth extracted and suffered no pain. MRS. G. J. FARNSWORTH,

514 1/2 West First St.

June 12, 1897.

Have had a back tooth extracted by Dr. Schiffman today, absolutely without pain to the operator as well as to the patient.

W. M. RANDALL,

1024 West Adams St.

June 13, 1897.

I take pleasure in saying that Dr. Schiffman pulled my teeth without pain—and they were corks, too.

N. W. IRISH, 236 1/2 S. Spring St.

It is with pleasure that I speak of the most excellent work of Dr. Schiffman; he pulled twelve teeth for me without the least pain or even discomfort.

J. W. HILL,

Garden Grove, Orange Co., Cal.

June 20, 1897.

I have had 13 teeth extracted at one sitting without pain. The method is fine.

December 1, 1896.

This is to certify that I have had 13 teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman's method and did not experience any pain. It is unquestionably the best work I ever had done.

C. W. BLANCHARD,

2502 Michigan Avenue.

Two badly ulcerated roots; a splendid, safe and easy operation.

REV. SELAH W. BROWN,

April 7, 1897.

University.

April 9.

I have had 13 teeth extracted at one sitting without pain. The method is fine.

HENRY CUPPS,

109 Rose Street.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL COMPANY,

ROOMS 20 to 26.

107 North Spring Street.

Telephone Main 1485



## THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

### ENFORCED ECONOMY.

THE CITY'S INCOME WILL BE LESS THAN ITS NEEDS.

Reductions by the Board of Equalization Will Amount to a Million and a Half.

BLACKMAN APPEARS IN COURT.

THE DEFAULTER LOOKS JAIL-WORN AND WORRIED.

Those Interested in the Prosecution Not Inclined to Permit Blackman's Release Except Upon the Heaviest Bonds.

At the City Hall the footings of the Board of Equalization's valuations have not yet been completed, but it is known that the reductions from the Assessor's figures will amount to at least \$1,500,000. Some decided reductions must be made in the estimates of expenditures for the coming year if the city is to keep within its income. The Public Library is to be closed for a few days in order to complete the alterations and improvements now in progress.

W. R. Blackman, the defaulting confidential secretary and cashier of the Los Angeles Electric Light Company, appeared before Justice Young yesterday for examination on the \$10,000 embezzlement charge, and his bail was fixed at \$7500, as before. Blackman looks jail-worn and worried, and exhibited anything but a sense of pleasure at the ruling of the court.

AT THE CITY HALL.

### A RADICAL CUT.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE ASSESSOR'S VALUATIONS.

Full Extent of the Changes Not Yet Known—Report of the Finance Committee—Public Library to Be Closed for Several Days.

Although the Board of Equalization completed its labors a week ago, the full extent of the charges made from the City Assessor's valuations is not yet known. The footings of the assessment rolls have not yet been completed. The total assessed value of city property was fixed by City Assessor Seaman at approximately \$60,000,000, as compared with \$52,000,000 last year. About one-half the increase arose from changes within the estimates of taxes, and one-half the value of property in the annexed district. Comparatively few reductions were made by the Board of Equalization from the Assessor's valuations within the old limits, and they will probably not exceed one-half of three-quarters of a million. In the annexed districts, however, a radical cut was made, and the board's valuations are probably about

\$1,000,000 less than the Assessor's. This will bring the total assessed valuation of the entire city down to a figure between \$58,000,000 and \$55,000,000. The problem of meeting the city's expenses upon the basis of this valuation is a serious one, for the cost of running the city government has been materially increased by the addition of the recently annexed territory. Unless expenses are materially reduced from the estimates, the city's income will not be within speaking distance of its needs.

The rate of tax levy will of course be \$1.25. As usual it will be necessary to impose the full limit of \$1 for the general fund tax, and the estimates prepared some time ago showed that 25 cents would be sufficient for the interest and sinking-fund tax. No part of the interest upon the city's bonded debt falls upon the annexed districts, as they were not within the city limits when the bonds were issued.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee met yesterday and prepared the following recommendations to the Council: "The matter of the report of the City Clerk, advising of double assessments on lot 13, Domingo block, for the years 1887-88, we find upon investigation that the only remedy within the province of your honorable body is to return to Mrs. M. Ross, the owner of the property at that time, the amount of taxes paid by her for that year. So far as the deed made to Thomas Vaughn is concerned it does not seem to be within the province of the council to clear away this cloud upon the title to the property involved. In the matter of the communication from the Building Superintendent, in relation to the certain franchise, October 26, 1896, the committee recommended that the City Clerk be instructed to retain the check until all question as to the proper party to whom it should be returned is dissipated. The committee also made the following recommendation:

"We recommend that the report of John H. Gish, City Tax and License Collector, as to collection of taxes be received and filed and that the City Auditor be authorized to make the following entries:

J. H. Gish, Tax Collector, Dr.: To taxes 1896-1897—\$1,375,24 delinquency on property books May 10, 1897..... \$78.76 5 per cent on \$187,25 delinquency on mortgage books May 10, 1897..... \$3.62 \$82.38 To J. H. Gish, Tax Collector—Fractional losses, figuring 10 per cent. penalty, 1896-1897..... \$36.91 Fractional losses, figuring 5 per cent. penalty..... 18.95 Doubles, etc., as per credit sheet..... 21.80 \$77.66

Filed With the City Clerk. A petition was filed yesterday with the City Clerk from owners of property between the Southern Pacific tracks and Eucalyptus avenue and located on the western side of Central avenue. The petitioners state that they have for many years past obtained water from Zanja No. 3 West, using the water for irrigating their fruit trees; that a constant supply of water is necessary for this purpose, and that the chief source of livelihood of many of the petitioners is the income realized from the sale of this fruit. Owing to the paving and improvement of Central avenue that part of the water ditch between Jefferson street and Eucalyptus avenue, which supplies petitioners with water, has been destroyed, thus depriving them of the means of irrigating their fruit. To prevent the destruction of their crops they ask that the zanja be instructed to build a new ditch and flume between the Southern Pacific tracks and East Eucalyptus avenue, along the alley a short distance west from Central avenue.

A draft of an agreement between the city and S. Guasti for the lease of a right to connect a three-inch pipe with the public zanja on Palmetto street, was filed yesterday with the City Clerk. The water is to be used solely for cooling the stills in Guasti's winery.

Library Will Be Closed. The Public Library will be closed today on account of the alterations now in progress. It will again be closed on Wednesday and for several days thereafter. Persons desiring to take out two books before the library closes will be permitted to do so, but books cannot be returned until the library reopens. No fines will be imposed on books falling due while the library is closed.

### BLACKMAN EXAMINED.

THE DEFAULTER BROUGHT INTO COURT YESTERDAY. Looked Pale and Worried While His System of Covering Up Evidence of Fraud Were Being Explained—Will Have a Hard Time to Get Out of Jail.

W. R. Blackman, the defaulting secretary and treasurer of the Los Angeles Electric Light Company, was brought up before Justice Young for examination at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Deputy District Attorney Willis, on behalf of the people, submitted considerable testimony to show that Blackman was a self-confessed embezzler of funds, but no attempt was made to show the exact amount stolen over and above \$50, the minimum amount required to constitute a charge of felony. Both sides, however, withheld their evidence for the coming trial in the Superior Court, there being an evident determination on the part of both prosecution and defense not to reveal the trump hands which will decide Blackman's fate. Blackman, through his attorneys, waived all rights to the submission of testimony in his own defense, but a strenuous effort was made to have the defaulter's bail reduced from \$7500 to \$2500. This action was combated by the prosecution on the ground that the amount embezzled, as confessed by Blackman in the presence of competent witnesses, was in excess of the amount of the bond asked to be fixed. After considerable deliberation, the court fixed the bond at \$5000, but should Blackman succeed in raising the required bond, which seems almost improbable this time, the prosecution is prepared to immediately cause his arrest and have him held upon further charges of embezzlement.

Those interested in the prosecution of Blackman express the belief that should Blackman be allowed his liberty, he would soon abscond with the money, he would lose but little time in attempting to place himself beyond the

immediate and easy reach of the local authorities. The prosecution will, therefore, take no chances and will exert every legitimate means to keep the defaulter where they can place their hands upon him whenever he is needed. Upon every consideration compatible Blackman was held, bail was fixed at \$2500. The prosecution deemed this amount too small and immediately caused to be filed two other complaints against Blackman, one for \$127 and another for \$500. Blackman's bond was then increased to \$7500. Subsequent to the filing of the above additional charges the District Attorney decided to enter a separate charge of embezzlement of the sum of \$10,000, which sum was considered sufficient to cover the entire amount appropriated by Blackman to his own use during the period of unsuspected and uninterrupted peculations. Blackman was arraigned last week on the \$10,000 charge and entered a plea of not guilty. The court, at that time, decided to re-fix his bonds at \$7500, fixing the preliminary examination for the 21st inst.

When brought into court yesterday, Blackman exhibited unmistakable evidence of the effects of confinement in the County Jail, although he has been allowed every consideration compatible with the rules and regulations of that institution. He looked worried and disconsolate as he took a seat beside his attorneys and appeared to anything but plant for action. While engaged at his duties on the 3d day of March, a mangle blew up and Thayer was killed. The widow has now sued Hixon for \$25,000 damages, setting forth the claim that the deceased was the only means of support for herself and son during his lifetime. Hixon continued to operate the laundry for about three weeks after the accident and then discontinued the business, devoting his attention to the wood and coal yard previously established by him.

ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT. Mrs. Amelia Thayer Sues Jared H. Hixon for \$25,000.

Suit has been brought in the Superior Court against Jared H. Hixon by Mrs. Amelia Thayer on her own behalf and for her son, Charles H. Thayer, a minor, for whom she appears as guardian, for damages in the sum of \$25,000.

During the month of March last the defendant undertook to start a laundry at No. 1234 Washington street and employed Mauley A. Thayer, now dead, to do certain work in the preparation of plant for action. While engaged at his duties on the 3d day of March, a mangle blew up and Thayer was killed.

The widow has now sued Hixon for \$25,000 damages, setting forth the claim that the deceased was the only means of support for herself and son during his lifetime. Hixon continued to operate the laundry for about three weeks after the accident and then discontinued the business, devoting his attention to the wood and coal yard previously established by him.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM. Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Court.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Tuleka Gold Mining Company. The purpose of the corporation is the transaction of a general mining business with its principal offices in Los Angeles. The directors, all of whom reside in Los Angeles, are as follows, together with the amount of stock subscribed by each: Henry T. Gage, \$35,000; Joseph Gilbert, \$25,000; Earl B. Miller, \$50,000; Holdridge O. Collins, \$40,000; Stephen M. White, \$24,000; R. B. Johnston, \$20,000; George J. Denis, \$24,000; J. M. Johnston, \$12,000; Joseph Schoder, \$12,000; Erskine M. Ross, \$24,000, making the capital stock \$240,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Southern California German Methodist Episcopal Camp-meeting Association, with the following named directors: Rev. O. Wilke, Daniel

Schick, John Furrer, F. Reiche, William Thiele, all of Los Angeles; H. E. Neumann and William Reesemeyer of Prospect Park, Cal.; A. Rudy of Laramie Park, Cal., and John Kast of Wilmington, Cal. The place of business is Los Angeles. No capital stock.

The Red Rover Gold Mining Company has filed articles of incorporation, the purpose of the corporation being the transaction of a general mining business. The names of stockholders and the amount subscribed by each is as follows: Henry T. Gage, \$175,000; Joseph Gilbert, \$125,000; Earl B. Miller, \$250,000; Holdridge O. Collins, \$20,000; Stephen M. White, \$120,000; R. B. Johnston, \$120,000; George J. Denis, \$120,000; J. M. Johnston, \$60,000; Joseph Schoder, \$60,000; Erskine M. Ross, \$120,000, making a total of \$1,200,000 capital stock. Los Angeles is designated as the principal place of business.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. Seymour Davis, son of the late Caroline M. Davis, has applied for letters of administration on the estate consisting of real and personal property and valued at \$1500.

### SANTA CATALINA.

BRILLIANT PLAN TO DOMESTICATE THE WILD GOATS.

A Concert for the Benefit of the Church on the Hill—Four Young Men Arrested for Disturbing the Peace of Yachts in the Harbor.

AVALON (Catalina Island.) Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] One of the cleverest divers here is Mrs. T. S. Ewing. She is an enthusiastic swimmer, and makes the high dive from the spring board with a nonchalance very exasperating to many of the less accomplished.

James Cook of Los Angeles arrived Thursday, and is occupying quarters in the Swanfield Camp. Mr. Cook has expressed a desire to become better acquainted with the celebrated Catalina wild goats, with a view to domesticating them. By a scientific process known only to Mr. Cook, he expects to secure from the goats sufficient genuine angora wool to stock the Los Angeles market.

M. M. Tompkins chartered the Fleetwing, Capt. McDonald, Thursday, and with a party of friends, W. W. Donnell, H. Wicker and R. H. Devlin, went fishing. They were successful in landing ninety-eight garouper, and upon their return several corks cracked in celebration of their remarkable catch.

A merry party of pleasure-seekers chartered the Fleetwing yesterday, and took the sail to Church Rock and returned. Those composing the party were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wicker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. T. S. Ewing, Miss Lauth, Mrs. Whitney and M. M. Tompkins. On the return they picked up the yacht Esperanza, which had been beached, and towed her into port.

A concert for the benefit of the little church on the hill, was given in the Metropolitan ballroom last night. It was well attended by an appreciative audience, every number on the programme bringing an encore. The singing, which was by the Episcopalian choir of H. Halfhill was especially well received, as was a zither solo by W. P. Chambers. Miss Daisy Pickle did some good work on the violin, her rendition of passages from "Il Trovatore" being exceptionally fine.

Gen. Wade Hampton registers the first of the season at the Hotel del Coronado, and yesterday morning, without an hour's hard battle did

## Such Shirt-waist Selling

Is new, even here, Monday morning at 9 o'clock we will make a clearance of 100 Shirt Waists, sizes 32 to 40, at 95c each. Just the styles, just the qualities that have sold all the season at \$2.50 and \$3, making the best Shirt-waist bargain Los Angeles has ever known.

Chamois Gloves. Made by France's foremost glove-maker, with heavy 90c embroidered backs, pair

Bedspreeds. Buying thousands, instead of hundreds, has helped to make the prices less. Proofs

At \$1.00 Full-Size Crochet Spreads.

At \$1.25 Crochet Spreads, Marseilles patterns.

At \$1.75 Genuine Marseilles Spreads, worth \$2.25.

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## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

In a recent interview Mlle. Augusta Holmes, says the Boston Herald, gives the following interesting particulars of her life and musical career:

"I have had to struggle both as a composer and a woman. Do not believe, whatever may be said, that the artistic career is more accessible to my sex. This is a grave error. The steps are infinitely more difficult, and the good-fellowship, which helps so many artists, is, in a way, shut out from a woman who has the good—or the ill—luck to be born a musician. If, if the composer is obliged to live by her music, for how rarely can she live by it. She, who would be able, if circumstances were not unduly hard, to devote all her time to the muse, is obliged to give lessons, to bother about fees, and harried and tired out with this occupation, for which she can seldom withdraw herself, is further expected to produce a work! What a profession! I have never known a woman and but one man who could lead these two simultaneously, and he was my dear and illustrious master, Cesar Franck. I knew him at Versailles, where he lived until 1870. I had worked previously with M. Henri Lambert, organist at the cathedral, but my veritable musical career dates from Cesar Franck.

"My family—Irish on my father's side and Scotch on my mother's—in no way intended me to devote myself to music. My poor mother, indeed, could not endure it. They would rather have directed my tastes toward painting, if they had thought at all of my embracing a professional career. I learned to draw and paint, and this knowledge had stood me in good stead. I have thus been enabled to sketch my own ideas for costume and scenery for my different works. But it was music that attracted me. In Paris, where I was born, where I have always lived, and where, in about 1874, I was officially naturalized, I passed—forgive me the expression, since it is in current use—as an infant musical prodigy! I already occupied myself with composition. At a concert given at the Hotel de Ville, under the direction of Baron Haussmann, I made public a 'Chanson de la Caravane,' with choruses, which incited Paderewski to observe, 'That little girl will make her way.'

"My first melody, published when I was 14, was 'Le Chanson du Chameau.' These were the only examples of my work in which I did not write my own words. Since then, I have always written my own poems. Strange to relate, I have no musical ideas unless I proceed in this manner. It is a special gift, and I say it with no intention of praising myself, for it is an inborn characteristic.

"When I write a poem, I vaguely hear the music which I afterward set to it, and with regard to the composition of my melodies, I sing, and the words simultaneously place themselves in my mind. This, by the way, is the method of the ancient bards, which faculty was, perhaps (who knows?) handed down to me by one of my ancestors, the bard, Henry of Huntingdon. Moreover, verse is the great vehicle of my work. For example, for the 'Pays Bleu,' a purely symphonic production, I wrote poetry merely for the purpose of helping me, and without any intention of publication. And if verse is a lever for me, the piano is the spring-board to my composition.

"I do not compose at the piano, but to coax my inspiration I seat myself before the instrument. I need to intoxicate myself with sound and melody. Do not believe—however stoutly individuals may maintain it—that any composer dispenses entirely with the piano. It is incorrect. What is really bad is to make use of the piano and write at the same time.

"But to come back to myself—since you insist on putting me in the professional—when I have attained the necessary degree of inspiration I listen to my themes, and if one appears feasible, I retain it, in order to make use of it at a future date. When a 'motif' once gets into my brain, it is indelibly fixed there, nor, once arrested, is it necessary for me to see it again or correct it. Thus I have arrived at being able to write two whole acts entirely from memory. Look—and Mlle. Holmes reached a volume from her bookcase—"here is the original manuscript of the 'Montagne Noire.' You can see for yourself there is not a single erasure or amendment. Well, almost all my work is similar.

"After 'Lutece,' a dramatic symphony, and 'Polignac,' which is purely orchestral, I presented myself at the Conservatoire de Paris, where I had nine votes against eleven. The first prize was awarded to 'La Tempete,' by Alphonse Dubouche, and 'Fouquet,' by Benjamin Godard. Lamoreaux, Colonne, and Emile Perrin had voted in my favor. I had against me M. Herold, prefect de la Seine, Ambroise Thomas, and several other music critics. But these were not the only tribulations that lay in wait for my unfortunate score. After asking for a grant to defray the expenses of its public performance—which was denied me—I had to submit to rebuffs at the hands of many publishers. One day, having sent me the idea of publication, I was passing the establishment of M. Grus, whom I scarcely knew. I walked in on the chance and asked him to publish my little work. He told me my symphony was published, and he, further, submitted it to Paderewski, who liked it as soon as he had read it through. The latter had it performed at the 24th of April, 1881, and it achieved, I may say without false modesty, an immense success.

"After 'Les Argonautes,' I composed successively 'Ireland,' 'Les Sept Iveresses,' a collection of melodies, 'Vision de Sainte Therese,' a 'Veni Creator,' 'Lulus pro Patria,' after an admirable picture by Puvis de Chavannes, and then the 'Ode Triomphale.' For ten years I had cherished the project of creating a patriotic work executed by great choir and orchestral masses: 'I will tell you how my idea was realized. The anniversary of 1789 presented itself, and funds were voted for popular festivals and banquets to take place; but there was no talk of anything novel in the spectacular line. I thought the moment was ripe to make known my views, and I proceeded to pay a visit to Joffrin, the Paris deputy. The idea fascinated him, and he introduced me to Alphand, the prefect of the Seine. The latter instantly adopted my project, and devoted to it the entire 1,500,000 francs which had been voted as a subsidy for the festival. You must remember the gigantic representations given at the Palais de l'Industrie, which was transformed into the auditorium? The orchestra comprised 300 musicians, directed by Colonne, and in addition to the superiors there were over nine hundred chorists on the stage. Four performances of the 'Ode' took place; the first was given for nobility, the second for school children, while the third was a free performance of the people. The last was supplementary, with admission by payment, the proceeds, which were given for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in Antwerp, amounting to 1,500,000.

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"The year following the committee of the fetes to be given in honor of Beatrice and Dante wrote me from Florence to ask if I would participate in the cause of concord. It was thus that I composed the 'Hymne a la Paix,' that was executed at the Politeama, under the direction of Contri, which I recalled eighteen times on the stage! Returning from Italy, I composed the symphony, the 'Pays Bleu,' which I have previously mentioned to you, but which I again allude to in order to mention a matter that I consider rather original. For the first time, I had a violin and violoncello duet, accompanied by a choir singing with closed lips. The attempt met with great success at the Colonne concert, where it was given.

"As for my melodies for the voice and piano, I have written almost one hundred, the first of which appeared under my pseudonym, 'Hermann Zenta.' 'Noel!' 'Les Grilles d'Or,' 'Serenade Printaniere,' 'La Belle du Roy,' are among the most popular ones. 'I do not only live in the contemplation of my last work, I am busy preparing others! There is 'La Belle Ronseuse,' of which I have written three acts, of which the scenario is already completed; 'Le fils d'Olivier,' a lyrical drama, founded on scenes belonging to the time of Charles the First, of which the ideas are not completely ripe."

"Well, I shall say good morning, doctor," he said, as he rose to go. "No," quoth MacDowell, with his nervous smile—"say just 'good morning'."

"[Musical Age:] They have been putting up a monument in England to the memory of Samuel Webbe, of Bristol, the well-known writer of glee songs, who died in 1816 at Gray's Inn, London. Webbe was in his day a prolific as well as popular writer of songs, glees, catches, and some of his work bears the unmistakable impress of genius. Born in 1740, in Minorca, he was early in life apprenticed to a trade, but always took an ardent delight in the study of music during his leisure hours. Barbauld was his first instructor. In 1768 he first appeared as a composer, and three years later his canon,

"O, That I Had Wings," won him the prize of the London Catch Club. He won a number of prizes and testimonials in the course of a busy musical life, during which he turned out book after book of compositions. Strange to say, his best are those that in his own day attracted the least attention. "When Winds Breathe Soft," "Come Live With Me," and "Thy Voice, O Harmony," and the catch, "Would You-Know My Celia's Chams?" are gems of their kind."

C. S. Cornell, who will leave on Wednesday to take charge of the music in the public schools of Holyoke, Mass., will be given a testimonial concert tomorrow evening at Music Hall in recognition of his valuable work and indefatigable efforts as a leader in the local musical field. The participants in the programme have volunteered their services and Mr. Owen has cancelled an engagement in Denver in order to lend his aid to the affair. The programme, which promises an evening of unusual enjoyment, will be as follows:

PART I.  
Cantata, "May Day," (MacLauren)—Miss Adelaide Beardsley, Mrs. Rowan, Mr. Modini-Wood, and Adams Owen—full chorus and orchestra.  
Song, "The Raft," (Pinsutti)—Mr. Quinlan.  
Song, "Farewell," (Mozart)—Mrs. T. E. Rowan, Jr.  
Air (by special request) "Revenge Timotheus Cries,"—(Alexander's Feast)—(Handel)—Adams Owen.

PART II.  
Sextet, "What from Vengeance," ("Lucia") (Donizetti)—Mrs. Modini-Wood, Mrs. Rowan, Mr. Modini-Wood, Mr. Cornell and Adams Owen.  
Song, "Santa's Ballad," ("Flying Dutchman") (Wagner)—Miss Adelaide Beardsley.  
Air, "Honor and Arms," ("Samson") (Handel)—C. S. Cornell.  
Quartet, "Over Hill, Over Dale," (Hattori)—Mrs. Burdette, Miss Stoneham, Mr. Zink and Mr. Morrison.  
Choral Fantasia, (Beethoven)—Soloists, chorus and orchestra.

"Hazel" is the title of a new song just published by the White Smith Publishing Company of Boston, the words and music being by Mrs. J. B. Brown. The piece has the charm of graceful lines and sweet melody, and promises to become one of the popular successes of the day.

NOTES.  
Dr. Hubert Parry has written an orchestral elegy on Johannes Brahms. Robert Radecke has been appointed successor of the late Vladimir Bargiel as director of the Academic Institute for Church Music in Berlin.

Miss Thudicum is the name of the latest addition to the ranks of English sopranos. She appeared in Glasgow lately in lieu of Mme. Patti, and achieved a brilliant artistic success. Fraulein Sedlmair of Vienna, the latest Isolda, has given great satisfaction in the role. Her voice is of good quality, and she has histrionic ability of a high order.

The new Celtic opera, "Diarmid," of which Hamish McCunn has written the music and the Marquis of Lorne the book, is to be produced at Covent Garden, London, next autumn by the Carl Rosa Company.

Franz Kneisel has been engaged as soloist for one of the Seidl symphony concerts in New York this season, and will perform the Goldmark concertos.

Gustav Strube of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who has already given ample evidence of rare gifts as a composer, has written a concerto for violin and orchestra which is of solid musical worth and admirable alike in its originality and brilliancy.

At Charles River Park, Boston, last week the Royal Military Italian Juvenile Band gave performances. It consists of thirty performers, from 11 to 16 years of age, and is led by Master Antonio, 11 years of age, and the youngest bandmaster in the world.

Eugene Sibley Wheeler of Memphis, Tenn., will present his oratorio, "The Resurrection," the words of which are taken from the New Testament, at the Tennessee Exposition, for which occasion it was written. There will be a chorus of 250 voices, an orchestra of forty pieces, and an organ accompaniment, under the baton of the composer.

A curious decree has been issued by the Spanish government forbidding artists belonging to the aristocracy to publish their titles on theatrical bills. The decree concerning the legality of which considerable doubt exists, has been aimed at the young singer, Don Ferrando Diaz de Mendoza, a Spanish grandee of the first class, Count of Lallana, and other places, and another-in-law of the Duchess de la Torre.

Forty-eight new operas are announced for production in Italy for the coming season. Somebody curious in such matters has taken the trouble to learn how many operas were offered to Italian impresarios last year, and declined by them, and the result of his inquiries is that there were nearly two hundred of these scores, and, consequently, as many crushed musicians.

The Viennese composer Bruckner, who died a few months ago, was noted for his bashfulness. It is related that when the University of Vienna made him an honorary doctor, he got up after receiving his diploma, to make a few remarks. But the words stuck in his throat, and he could not utter two coherent sentences. Finally he exclaimed, "If I only had my organ here, I would know how to express myself."

Henry Plunket Greene, the singer, is the son of Richard T. Greene, and grandson of the late Baron Greene of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland. His mother was the Hon. Louise L. Plunket, daughter of the third Lord Plunket. Mr. Plunket Greene first appeared as the Narrator in Gounod's "Redemption" at Novello's Oratorio Concerts. Two or three years after this he went to Berlin, where he sang in several concerts. The success achieved at Berlin proved the turning point in his career as a serious musician.

An Irish musical festival has recently been held in Dublin, at which, beside the performance of ancient Irish music, many objects of musical interest were on view. Selections were performed of the old Irish bagpipes. Balf's silver baton, which was presented to him by the city of Vienna, was in evidence.

Brian Boru's harp, a set of bagpipes, formerly the property of Matthias Pheasant, made in 1790, and a harp said to have belonged to the O'Neills, were among the curios.

In Tennessee it would seem that music hath charms to excite, instead of to soothe, the savage breast, for they have riddled an old musician with bullets because, in spite of frequent warnings, he did not refrain from teaching music to negroes. The wonder of it is that they did not shoot the negroes instead.

In 1874 Rubinstein was present when Tchaikovsky's quartette in F-major was performed. After listening with signs of disapprobation, he announced in his usual pitiless, outspoken manner that the style was not that of chamber music, that he could not understand the composition in the least, and so on. Tchaikovsky was probably much hurt at this cruel criticism, though it did not lessen his warm attachment to his master, and when, two years later, Rubinstein dedicated one of his piano pieces to his pupil, the latter immediately returned the compliment by dedicating his opus 21 to his master.

Pablo Sarasate, who has not been heard in the United States for seven or eight years, and has indicated no intention to come here, has returned to his home in Pamplona, and he was received as a hero by his own people.

He played once in an open square some of the Spanish dances, to the great enthusiasm of the people who gathered to hear him. At a bull fight he presented his gold cuff button to a matador who had killed his fourth bull in a particularly brave struggle. He made several rich presents to the city of Pamplona in memory of his visit, and among them were a ring given to the violinist by the Empress Augusta, and gifts to him from Queen Victoria, the King of Saxony, the Prince of Wales and Napoleon III.

Strange to say, the much-coveted distinction of the premier prix d'opera at the Paris Conservatoire has been taken this year by a foreigner, a Dane by birth. Mlle. Aino Acté is the young woman's name, and the role of Marguerite, which she won her graduation laurels, will also serve for her debut in "Faust" at the Paris Grand Opera-house in October. Mlle. Acté is said to be strikingly handsome, and her voice is said to be far ahead of any of the recent prize-winners.

Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sepio is to return to this country early in October, after a season abroad which must have given her, as well as her numerous friends on this side of the water, unbounded satisfaction. Her particularly eulogistic of her on many of her appearances. There is some talk of her undertaking a concert tour of all the larger cities in the United States next season.

Some time ago the Empress of Austria set aside a sum of 6000 florins for a musical composition in celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the kingdom of Hungary. The jury, however, decided in its wisdom, that no prize could be awarded to the competitors for the 2000 florins promised to the composer of the best opera, none of the works deserving a prize. And the same result was obtained for the best original mel-

ody with a Magyar text. With all due respect to her Imperial Majesty, one cannot but reflect that the encouragement of art under such circumstances is cheap at the price.

[Boston Herald:] In the current number of the London Musician Alfred Burnau writes very hopefully concerning the young composers of modern France. After stating that MM. Saint-Saens and Massenet have retired from the musical field, an assertion these men have as yet failed to corroborate, M. Burnau points with pride to such musical giants as Gustave Charpentier, the echoes of whose ceaseless cannonade may be faintly discernible even in England; to M. Vidal, who has "enriched the branch of pantomime music with two little masterpieces," to M. Andre Wormser, another composer of pantomimes, "who is determined, it seems, not to aim high," and to Charles Bordes, "who, alas, produces nothing." Besides these redoubtable protagonists, M. Burnau enumerates a score of admittedly unknown musicians, who, he says, are "just above the horizon," and accordingly comes to this conclusion: "I do not know that any other country has brought to the field an army comparable with the one whose staff I have enumerated. Thus offered, we may go fearlessly to battle and be confident of victory."

Following is the programme of the concert at Western Park at 2 p.m. today by Meinel's Orchestra:  
1. March, "Rastus on Parade," (K. Milles).  
2. Schottische, "California Dance," (W. Gregory).  
3. Waltz, "My Little Sunday Girl," (W. H. Mackie).  
4. Overture, "Fest," (C. Latann).  
5. Two-step, (new), "Metronome Prize," (Heed).  
6. Schottische (by request), "Ma Caroline," (Lee Johnson).  
7. Galop, "Dash," (G. Wiegand).  
8. "El Capitan," (Sousa).  
9. Medley Overture, "A Good Thing," (by request), (F. Beyer).  
10. Schottische, "All Coons Look Alike to Me," (F. Beyer).  
11. Serenade, "La Paloma," (Balfour).  
12. Polka, "Isabelle," (F. Beyer).  
13. Waltz.  
14. Two-step, "Under the Double Eagle," (Wagner).

To Form a Grand Council.  
Thomas H. Parish of Michigan, Supreme Warden of the Royal Arcanum who is making a tour of the State in the interest of that order, is in the city, with headquarters at the Van Nuys, and will be tendered a reception by the members of Sunset and Los Angeles Councils next Monday evening. California has the largest number of members of the Royal Arcanum of any jurisdiction without a grand council, and it is the mission of Mr. Parish to revive and strengthen existing councils, increase the membership thereof and form new councils in order to bring the membership up to the sufficient number to warrant the formation of a grand council in California, which when formed, will no doubt have headquarters in this city. He has new councils in process of formation at Sacramento, San Jose and Santa Rosa, and the prospect is good for several new ones in Southern California.

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Rhoades & Reed will sell at their salesrooms, 557 and 559 South Spring street, Thursday, August 26, at 10 a.m., 500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' shoes. Will be sold without limit or reserve.  
BEN. O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

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Rhoades & Reed will sell at their salesrooms, 557 and 559 South Spring street, Wednesday, August 25, at 10 a.m.,  
Furniture and Carpets  
Oak Bedroom Suites, Mattresses, Odd Bureaus and Commodities, Book Cases, Bed Lounges, Couches, Upholstered Parlor Furniture, Hall Tree, Center Tables, Stands, Chairs, Oak and Willow Rockers, one Refrigerator, Cooking Stoves, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Rugs, etc. Also one Survey, House and Harness and Toy Bugzy. Without limit or reserve.  
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I will sell on Saturday, August 28, 1897, at 11 o'clock a.m., in the town of Buena Vista, Ventura County, Cal., 125 head of Draft, Driving and Saddle Horses with reserve.  
THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

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**SPECIAL MINING NUMBER.**

At an early date The Times will publish an elaborate, carefully prepared and informing issue devoted to exploiting the rich mining fields lying in the great Southwest, in almost every direction from the city of Los Angeles, which is the natural commercial metropolis and mineral entrepot of this vast region. The forthcoming Mining Edition will contain a volume of valuable and timely information about the yielding and paying mines, as well as about the more promising of the prospects in various mineral localities. The aim will be to give correct and reliable information in every case, with a view to promoting the mining industry as a legitimate pursuit. Further information about this timely publication may be obtained at the office, together with terms of advertising and prices of the paper in bulk.

**THE ARCTIC EL DORADO.**

The Gold Fields of the Klondyke: The Fortune-seeker's Guide to the Yukon Regions of Alaska and British Columbia; with Maps, Diagrams and Illustrations. Now ready at the TIMES counter. Price 25 cents. No extra charge for postage when sent by mail. (See fuller summary of contents in the advertisement printed on another page.)

**REPRESENTATIVE HOOKER IN LOS ANGELES.**

The recent movements of the Hon. W. B. Hooker, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, who is now on the Southern Coast on a tour of inspection, are recorded in another part of this morning's TIMES. He is at Santa Monica this morning, and a public reception will be tendered him at the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. This reception will without doubt be largely attended, as our citizens, without respect to party, are ready and anxious to extend to the distinguished gentleman these courtesies which are due to one occupying his exalted station in the public service. Members of the Chamber, of the Board of Trade, of the Free Harbor League, and of the Merchants' Association are expected to be present, in force, as well as many other representative business and professional men not connected with these four leading business organizations.

Mr. Hooker remains in Southern California but a short time. Much has been written during the past few years in regard to the successful carrying out of the municipal ownership of public utilities in Glasgow, Birmingham, Berlin and other cities in England and on the continent of Europe. London, the greatest city of the world, is also about to fall into line, and control its own municipal franchises. This involves the handling of an immense amount of money. The population under the control of the London authorities is over 6,000,000, and the annual expenditures for municipal purposes is considerably more than \$100,000,000.

The London authorities will now make restrictions as to what use shall be made of the streets by companies engaged in the transportation of passengers, of the wages they shall pay their employees, and the number of hours constituting a day's labor.

London is also about to grapple with the water question. It is proposed to build two aqueducts, 150 and 170 miles in length, at a cost of \$200,000,000, and to take the water system out of the hands of eight private companies now controlling the supply. This will be done by compulsory purchase, and, judging from the way they usually do these things in England, it would not be rash to predict that the London water question may be definitely settled sooner than much smaller American cities have been able to settle their water troubles.

Most of those Americans who heartily approve of the municipal ownership of public utilities draw the line of acquisition of street-car systems. In Glasgow, however, it has been found that the ownership of street-car lines by the city is a decided success. All the street cars in Glasgow now belong to the municipality, and fares are regulated on a basis of one cent a mile. The employees receive higher wages, with shorter hours, than they did previously. The large

city of Leeds, in Yorkshire, has also purchased its street railways, while Manchester has gone into the business of supplying hydraulic power to all who need it.

The municipal ownership of public utilities is not a passing fad, but a sensible movement in the right direction, which has undoubtedly come to stay. Ten years from now, it is probable that most of the large American cities will own water and gas, and electric supplies, and in some cases, possibly, their lines of transportation, with the result of greater efficiency of service to the public and a saving in expense to the municipality. We shall then look back at the condition of affairs as they now are and wonder how American cities could so long be content to endure such a clumsy and unsatisfactory system of municipal government as that which now prevails.

**AS TO THE PRICE OF PEWTER.**

Some of the pewter-praising editors and statesmen still cling to the idea that if free and unlimited coinage were adopted the silver dollar would continue to have the same purchasing power as the gold dollar. They are seemingly unable or unwilling to understand that the silver dollar is at present worth 100 cents by reason of the declared intention of the government to maintain all its several kinds of currency at par with gold, and because of the government's ability to redeem this pledge so long as the volume of silver and of paper money is definitely limited. If the mints were thrown open to unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would be impossible for the government to maintain a parity between the two metals. In fact, the government would not be bound to do so, since the value of silver money issued under free and unlimited coinage would be at the risk of the private owners. The government could not be held responsible for the parity of coins issued outside of its restriction and control.

The total amount of silver in the world is estimated by good authorities at not far from \$10,000,000,000, and a large proportion of it would soon find its way to the United States to be coined into dollars upon the order of private individuals. The purchasing power of the dollars so coined would inevitably fall to the bullion value of the silver contained in them, for they would have no other basis to rest upon. It is idle to suppose that the United States could absorb and assimilate into its monetary system all the silver of the world, or practically all of it. We should very soon have a glut of silver and a dearth of gold. A large part of our gold would go out of the country in exchange for silver, and what remained would go into hiding in obedience to the well-known and well-established law of Gresham, which has never yet failed of operation where an attempt was made to circulate moneys of unequal value side by side, each resting upon its own bullion value. Free silver coinage might raise the value of silver bullion a few points at the outset, but the rise would not be permanent, and it would undoubtedly fall lower than before after the first rush was over.

But the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, independently of other nations, is no longer in issue. The proposition has been decided by the American people adversely to the free-coinage scheme. For some years to come, at least, no such policy can be adopted by the United States. It is practically a waste of words to discuss in detail the pros and cons of this moribund issue. It is only when some pewter advocate makes an unusually asinine assertion that it becomes necessary to answer a fool according to his folly.

**SUGAR-BEET LANDS WANTED.**

THE TIMES is in receipt of an inquiry from beyond the seas, looking toward the purchase of 25,000 acres of sugar-beet lands in Southern California, with other land adjoining which may be purchasable at some future time. Clear and definite propositions from principals (not agents) will be received at this office, with the end in view of attracting to California further investments of foreign capital. Each proposition must include the features of close proximity to a railroad line, reasonable price, abundance of water, good soil and the near presence of lime in sufficient quantities to make the lands specially available for sugar-beet purposes. The several offers elicited by this publication will be submitted to the intending purchasers, or their authorized agent, for action.

**BUSINESS STILL IMPROVING.**

In spite of the gloomy prognostications of Silvercrats, Populists, and other calamityites, the business of the country continues to grow and expand in a wonderful manner. The weekly reports of the commercial agencies show steady gains in nearly all sections of the country, with indications that the favorable movement will continue indefinitely. There is no longer any doubt that Prosperity, with a capital P, has arrived; and it has come to stay.

Bradstreet's reports a large increase in the volume of trade during the past week, with advancing prices. No such volume of business has been reported since 1892, when trade reached high-water mark. The total of bank clearings for the week was 40 per cent. larger than for the third week of August, 1896, and 25 per cent. higher than for the corresponding week of 1895. The business failures for the week numbered 221, against 456 in the third week of August, 1893.

Dun's weekly review of trade tells a similar story of general business activity. Telegraphic reports from all parts of the country are more favorable than at any previous time in five years. In almost every line of industry the activity is phenomenal and the outlook bright.

All this is very discouraging to the Bryanite contingent, who have stoutly contended all along that there could be no return of prosperity until a law was enacted providing for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, with out waiting for the consent of any other nation." But in proportion as the Bryanite contingent grows disheartened, the business world and the people at large gain in confidence and hopefulness. Therefore, let the calamity howlers howl, the heathen rage, and the silverpops imagine a vain thing.

**WHY THEY GO TO EUROPE.**

AT THIS season of the year, it is usual to read in many of the papers criticisms of Americans who go over to Europe for a vacation, instead of exploring their own country, of which they frequently know very little. Commenting upon the fact that a party of half a dozen young men has been made up in Northern California, for a trip through Switzerland, a Southern California contemporary suggests that it would be better in all respects if they would first visit the beautiful sections of this State, which are scattered along the Sierra Nevada and foothill ranges.

Such criticisms as these are in many respects well founded. It is not only a pity, but a shame, that so many Americans should run over to Europe every year, before they have begun to explore and investigate the wonderful scenic beauty that may be found in their own country. There are, however, some good reasons for such a practice, and those who are interested in the management of American resorts would do well to study them occasionally. Two of the main attractions which draw American tourists over to the other side of the Atlantic are, first, the antiquities and art galleries found in European cities, and, secondly, the great variety of manners and customs which are found on different parts of the continent, thus furnishing the visitor with a continual change, not only of scenes, but of surroundings. These two features cannot, of course, be introduced in the United States, but there are other attractions which visitors find in Europe, that we might with advantage emulate in this country, especially on the Pacific Coast. Managers of European resorts vie with each other in supplementing natural attractions of scenery and surroundings by artistic improvements of every conceivable kind, such as the laying out of shady walks and drives, the placing of comfortable benches at every good point of view, regular musical performances two or three times a day, and so forth. In some of the eastern resorts great progress has been made in this line, and in a few resorts on the Pacific Coast, notably in Monterey and in Avalon, but as a rule, the pleasure resorts of the Pacific Coast have been left almost entirely in a state of nature. The citizens of those places apparently suppose that change of air is sufficient to compensate visitors for dusty roads, lack of shade, and absence of those conveniences to which they are accustomed at home. This may be true, so long as there is no great competition among the resorts, but with the rapid evolution of new places, it will be found that those which do the most to make the days of the summer visitor pass pleasantly will reap the greatest reward in the shape of increased patronage.

John L. Sullivan is going to run for Mayor of Boston, and his election is not an impossibility, for there is always a lot of thoughtless and careless people in every city who think that a vote for a freak is a good joke. This was made strikingly apparent in San Francisco some years ago when the notorious Dr. O'Donnell came so near being elected Mayor of that city that it gave decent citizens a chill. Boston would certainly loom up grand, gloomy, peculiar and unique with His Royal Jaglets in the Mayor's chair, but more wonderful things have happened in this world. There is one thing quite certain; if John L. was sober enough to keep his seat at meetings of the Board of Aldermen, the members would not be likely to get heated in argument with the presiding officer nor appeal from his decisions unless their several solar plexuses were guarded by a baseball mask or a section of boiler plate.

It is a curious fact that just as soon as it begins to get good and hot people hereabouts begin to drift back to town from seacoast and mountain. In the course of 900 or 1300 years the people of California will probably discover that summer, which begins in June in the East, does not commence warming up here until the latter part of August, and that it is folly to begin striking out for cañons and beaches at a certain time of the year simply because it is the fashion to do so somewhere else. But our school officials are the ones who ought to learn this of all others, and they should celebrate the acquisition of the knowledge by changing the vacation season so that the little chaps, instead of being boxed up in schoolrooms in the year's hottest and most trying months, are out on the sands where the wandering sea winds stray and the big waves boom on the shingle. Summer is just beginning in Southern California, but it is only three weeks until school commences. All of which is little short of a shame.

According to advices received by the State Department, there has been a rise in prices in Mexico caused by the drop in silver, but no corresponding advance in wages or salaries which still stay on a silver basis. Rents have gone up and so have the prices of all domestic products, but the poor devil who has to work for wages is worse off than he ever was. The wage earners of America are here given a highly picturesque object lesson as to the beauties of a country of cheap money—the same kind of money that Mr. Bryan and his followers have been noisily insuring us as a panacea for all our ills. Even he who runs may read this story, and if he be wise in his generation he will profit by it.

The Canadian government seems to think there will be a reduction in the size of the bristles on the hog because it proposes to exact a royalty from native as well as alien miners, but on the contrary, to the minds of human beings who do not hanker after swill, it looks as if the porcine characteristics were being emphasized by this latest development. It is bad enough to stand up a stranger and take his stuff away from him, but when the highwayman waylays the members of his own family he gives absolute assurance that he does not propose to live up to the unwritten law of "honor among thieves."

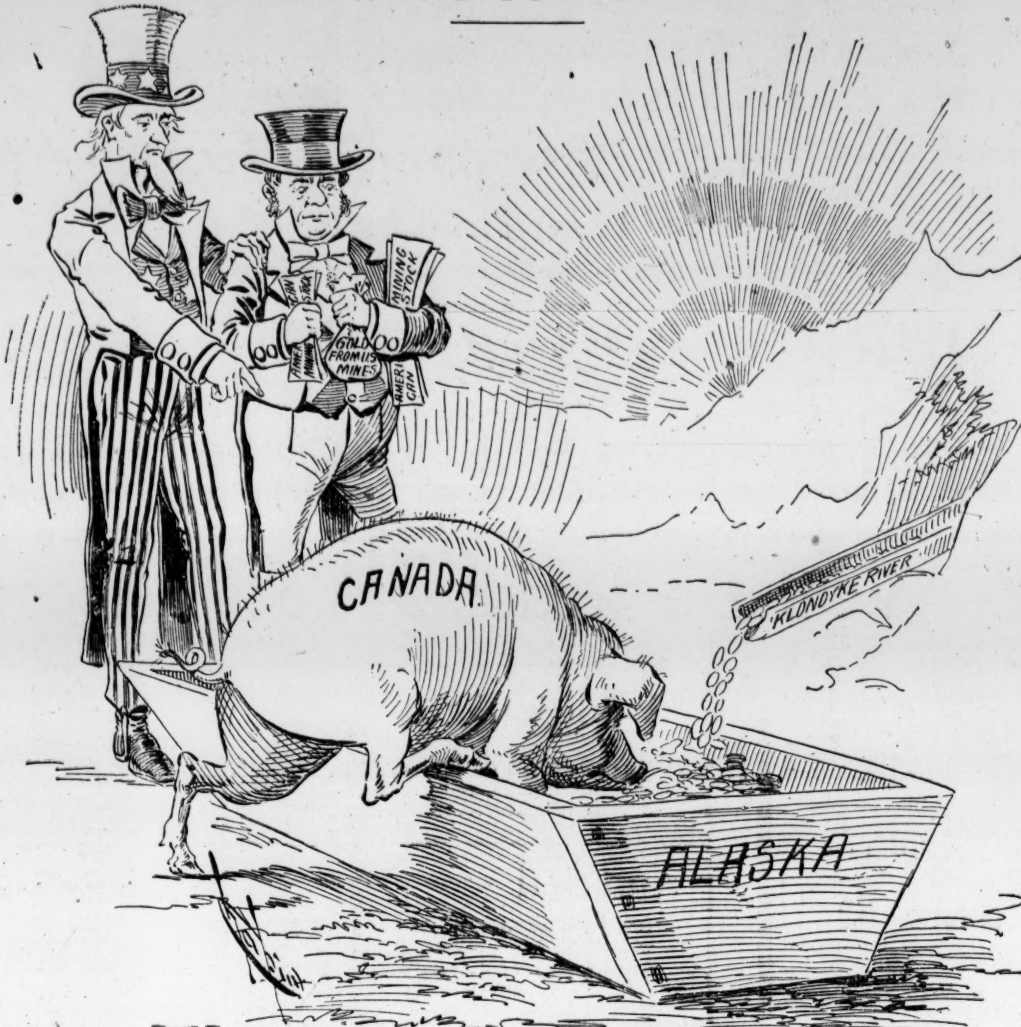
The lynching fever is spreading and it is bound to grow malignant if something is not done soon to stop the unholy practice. Even staid old Albany, N. Y., was roaring with a mob the other day which wanted to lynch a man who was accused of kidnapping. It didn't make any difference to the mob whether the man under arrest was really guilty or not so long as there was somebody available for an illegal hanging. If this is not the border land of anarchy it would be interesting to know what the border land looks like. The lyncher must go!

Uncle Horace Boies has the courage of his convictions and while the hide-bound silvercrat shriekers are clamoring for his gore, the old gentleman keeps on talking horse sense and giving convincing evidence that he has more gray matter in his cranium than he has heretofore been credited with. He is surely a wise man who learns something from noting the progress of events; it is only the blinded fool who never changes his mind, and that Uncle Horace Boies is not a fool as plain as a pickstaff.

How is it that none of our enterprising cabmen have failed to put electric cabs into service? They are becoming common in the East, and as Los Angeles is supposed to be up to date, it is high time we had a few of those wagons, "no pushie, no pullie, runce like hellie."

Of course the W. Russell Ward case which was set for last Friday has "gone over" again. San Francisco justice becomes more farcical, exasper-

**THEY WANT TO HOG IT ALL.**



Uncle Sam: "See here, John, you'll find that two can play at that game!"

cover that summer, which begins in June in the East, does not commence warming up here until the latter part of August, and that it is folly to begin striking out for cañons and beaches at a certain time of the year simply because it is the fashion to do so somewhere else. But our school officials are the ones who ought to learn this of all others, and they should celebrate the acquisition of the knowledge by changing the vacation season so that the little chaps, instead of being boxed up in schoolrooms in the year's hottest and most trying months, are out on the sands where the wandering sea winds stray and the big waves boom on the shingle. Summer is just beginning in Southern California, but it is only three weeks until school commences. All of which is little short of a shame.

A Los Angeles pugilist won handily in a scrap in San Francisco the other night, which leads us to observe that while boxing matches and prize-fighting is no end onobnoxious, when there is a Los Angeles man in the melee we want to see him win. But he ought to be pounded half to death just the same.

The first bale of this year's cotton crop was sold at Savannah, Ga., for 10 cents per pound, which was 2 1/2 cents per pound more than the first bale of last year's crop brought. Even the Southern Bourbons will begin to realize that something has happened if this thing keeps on.

They seem to be discovering gold and copper and coal oil and lots of other things up in Alaska, but what they should prospect for is a restaurant. The man who runs onto a restaurant lead is going to strike it with all the force of a thousand of brick.

It was well that the advent of dollar wheat called out music by the band in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, but the players must have had hard work to remember the tune, for they haven't had a chance to play it for seven long weary years.

The horses in Los Angeles during the past week would doubtless have enjoyed the present French fashion of equine sunbonnets. It has certainly been sunbonnet weather for horses if there ever was such a thing on the face of the roasted earth.

Wheat has certainly gone completely over to the plutocrats, and the men who grow it are going to be wearing diamonds the first thing we know. But so long as Mr. Bryan is wearing silk night shirts there should be no particular roar about this.

Many cities, towns and villages are now introducing the curfew steam whistle in lieu of the curfew bell, and the recitationist has to make it go "curfew shall not blow tonight," or he is liable to get mobbed for going back on his town.

The next man who comes around this office warbling, "Oh, I don't know, it's not so warm. There are other spots as warm as this," is going to get it, get it good. Let the measly miscreant take notice and govern himself accordingly.

If Alaska had any style about it they would call that long river the Seward instead of the Yukon. At least they ought to honor the wise old man that bought the territory in some way, and it is time they did it.

Mr. Ward runs less chance of receiving punishment for his raw escapade in the remote past than he has of being struck by lightning on Market street. It is no wonder that Judge Lynch is running things when the courts evade their duty and make a mockery of the majesty of the law.

A correspondent desires to be informed as to the altitude of Dawson City, Circle City, and other points of interest along the Yukon River. The information sought is not obtainable from any of the ordinary reference books. But it is not probable that the places named are more than a few hundred feet above sea-level, as steamers run up the Yukon from its mouth to Dawson City, Circle City and other points in the new gold fields.

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Joaquin Miller says there are no birds in Alaska, but there was at least one on the ground when Joaquin arrived, for if he isn't a bird, there are none flying in the air anywhere.

Mrs. Lease says she is going to throw her influence against trusts, and you know when a woman begins to

throw things it is time for the neighbors to watch out for stray rocks.

When the Populists hold their next convention, they should not fail to run a "view with alarm" plank in their platform aimed at the disgraceful and scandalous actions of wheat.

Prince Henri is about the briefest sensation, with that little hole in his ab, that we have had this summer. He didn't last long enough as a topic to pay for telegraph tolls.

Now that the Klondyke rush is about over, the college rush is ready to take its place on the carpet. All we have to say about it is, "let 'er rush!"

A Canadian "scientific gent"—as Bret Harte would call him—thinks Herr Andree will turn up. But we fear he has already turned up—his toes.

The horseless carriage, the wireless telegraph and the bloodless duel are marching along hand in hand in this end of the century time—and the band plays "Annie Laurie."

Up in Alaska they have a station called Port Get There. What some of the argonauts will be crying for presently will be Port Get Out Again.

Any man who says the advance agent of prosperity is not living up to his title, is another, and he hasn't take it up.

Prosperity is rampant and the pessimistic howlers are rampant because it is rampant—and there you have it!

Dawson City will be in luck if it does not have to put the unemployed at work building a boulevard.

If the calamity howler desires to get into congenial environment he should go to Mexico.

Now that wheat is up to a dollar, hark to the farmer's singing the sweet buy and buy.

People get the Klondyke fever here and the chills when they reach the diggings.

There is one good anarchist and his name is Michel Angiolillo.

**LETTERS TO THE TIMES.**

**The Mixing of Races.**

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21, 1897.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Twenty years ago Rev. Sheldon Jackson, now of Alaska, but then occupying a field in New Mexico, made similar statements about the people of that Territory to those you quote this morning from a letter in the New York Times. But New Mexico declared by all the gods at once that Rev. Jackson was economical in the use of truth. It goes without saying that wherever the Latin people settled in the new world, half-breeds became the rule, while they were the exception in the Anglo-Saxon settlements.

Cuba, however, shows the most pronounced features of mixtures. The native population was completely wiped out by the cruelties inflicted by the Spaniards during the first half-century after the discovery. As they rapidly disappeared, slaves brought in from Africa and India were introduced as the headquarters of pirates preying upon the vessels carrying gold to Spain wrested from Mexico and Peru, and incidentally upon all other vessels that sailed their way, compelling passengers and crews to walk the plank. In due time the progeny of negroes, pirates and other degenerates became conspicuous, filling the island with thieves, robbers and others whom an honest man does not like to meet unarmed after dark. Forty or fifty years ago the importation of Chinese coolies commenced under contract, and now there is a class with all the bad qualities of African negroes and coolies, and the virtues of neither. The term African negroes is used that they may not be confounded with "niggers" or people of the African race, but born outside of Africa.

These Chino-Africo-Cubans are now mixing with the other nonwhites, producing an amalgamation that would be the delight of Wendell Phillips were he alive. This is said advisedly, as I have written once heard Mr. Phillips de-

clare that to produce the best results, there must be a crossing of races. When the Americans first came to California, San Francisco had less than two hundred inhabitants, and Los Angeles had less than two thousand. Hence, the population has been largely made up by immigration since that time. The discovery of gold brought in nearly such a class as is now going to Klondyke, but with better visible means of keeping warm in the winter. Southern California did not receive much of that flood. She had to wait for other developments. Los Angeles is made up of representative people of the country. This does not refer to a self-appointed four hundred, or, as the editor of The Times has aptly said, "238." People who have made themselves millions by watering stock and other swindling devices will do anything else not found on the road to heaven.

Pasadena Boulevard. LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21, 1897.—(To the Editor of The Times.) The construction of the boulevard between Los Angeles and Pasadena by way of the East Side Park, is a far-reaching and important undertaking. If no mistake is made in the location of the connecting link between East Side Park and the Plaza, it will tend to concentrate and pour into the north ends of Los Angeles, Main and Spring streets the entire business of Pasadena, and the San Gabriel Valley. The property owners on these streets are therefore deeply interested in the project not only because their property is to be benefited, but because it will have to be included in an assessment district, which is to be formed to pay for the improvement. The Boulevard Committee acted wisely in calling in for consultation the property-holders along these streets.

Several propositions should be considered. The route recommended by the consulting engineers makes a direct line from the Plaza to the East Side Park. This drive will be entirely free from railroads for its entire distance from Los Angeles to Pasadena; no street-car tracks, nor steam railroads will be paralleled, and none crossed on grade, so that accidents from these causes will be minimized. This, however, means the construction of two costly viaducts—one across the railroad tracks on Alameda street, and the other across the Santa Fe and Terminal tracks at the river. By crossing these railroads on grade and protecting the driveway by gates and guards, the cost on this line can be very much reduced. The line recommended by the engineers does not, however, necessarily benefit East Los Angeles, and it would not be right to include her in the assessment district for this route. The route which would benefit her most would be to widen Buena Vista street to the river, and then make a new and direct street to the East Side Park, or connect with Buena Vista street at the river, and then some of the streets already laid out. While this last route is longer than the one suggested by the engineers, and Buena Vista street is owned by a street railroad, it has many advantages. It crosses no railroad on grade, it opens up a beautiful drive to Elysian Park, connects with the main street which may also be connected by way of Soto street with Hollenbeck Park; thus starting a system of boulevards connecting all the parks. By the construction of a drive on these lines, the whole of East Los Angeles could be included in the assessment district. The wisdom of this for connecting the north end of Main, Spring and Los Angeles streets will probably control. If they decide in favor of a direct line from the Plaza to the East Side Park, as recommended by the engineers, they would probably consent to also include in their part of the undertaking the opening of a new street from the Plaza to Buena Vista street at its junction with Bellevue avenue. Another assessment district could then be formed for a boulevard, taking Buena Vista street and a street through East Los Angeles to the park; and still another district taking in the Arroyo route to Pasadena and Orange Grove avenue. This solution would produce the most desirable results. It would give two fine roads to Pasadena, one by way of the East Side Park, not encumbered by railroad tracks, and another by the Arroyo, with street-railroad service, and would also give East Los Angeles a desirable connection with the city, would make it possible for connecting our parks by connecting boulevards, and would distribute the cost equitably according to benefits.

E. A. L.

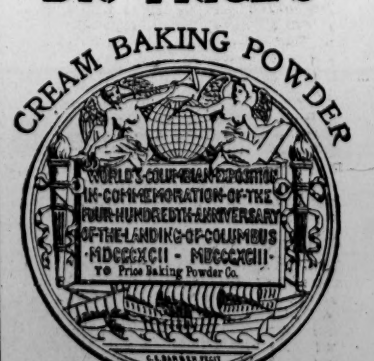
"Bargain Week"—Cincinnati's Experience. ALTADENA, Aug. 21.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Noticing in The Times an article regarding "bargain week" and special railroad rates, I would like you to know what we at Cincinnati. It's a good thing—push it along.

The article referred to is from the Cincinnati Times-Star and is headed as follows:

"Sixteen hundred—Another peaceful invasion of the Queen City by a C. and O. shopping expedition from West Virginia—Four trainloads of purchasing merchants from other towns come to Cincinnati." The text reads: "The recent good example set by the Chesapeake and Ohio Road in bringing to Cincinnati a large excursion of country merchants and Parksburg points in West Virginia has caused considerable favorable comment in business circles as well as among the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Other roads have been asked to do the same thing, but as yet have not run any shopping excursions for the benefit of Cincinnati trade."

"Saturday afternoon the Chesapeake and Ohio landed in Cincinnati another excursion of a similar character with 1600 merchants and business men from Wheeling, W. Va., and points in West Virginia. There are four trainloads of country merchants arriving in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The tickets are limited for several days, in order to permit the visitors to do their buying in good time, and make a general shopping tour of Cincinnati, and it is estimated that several thousand dollars will be spent in the city."

**DR. PRICE'S**



Above represents the official Medal awarded Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder by World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, '93. The fame achieved at all the Great Fairs rests solely on its merits as the strongest, purest and best of all the baking powders, and truly stamps Dr. Price's as "The foremost baking powder in all the world."



## THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 21.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.84; at 5 p.m., 29.82. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 72 deg. and 82 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 69 per cent; 5 p.m., 46 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 81 deg.; minimum temperature, 68 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

## The Times

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Pasadena Star corrects an item in The Times, referring to the city's financial condition, with the statement that the city is still about \$125,000 in debt.

The Santa Barbara News describes a beautiful hedge in that city, along the sides of a residence. It extends 112 feet on one side and 125 feet on the other. The leaves are of a dainty green, much like English ivy, and is covered with tens of thousands of rose pink blossoms. The hedge is of the ivy-geranium variety, and blossoms all the year round. Beautiful effects may be produced by such hedges in this climate.

## A FALL TO FORTUNE.

## CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF A TURQUOISE MINE.

Antes Carefully Obliterated Work Again Uncovered—Petritied Turquoise and Eggs—Largest Turquoise Ever Cut in the United States.

A prominent mining man of this city, who has recently returned from a trip to the wonderful turquoise mine discovered about two months ago in Lincoln county, Nevada, by George Simmons, tells a fascinating tale of the treasure find that might easily serve as the basis of a "shilling shocker."

Simmons was sinking a shaft, about twenty miles from Vanderbilt, Cal., in the story goes, and when he had reached a distance of about four miles beneath the surface, came upon a mine before him and had it filled in and covered up. Curiosity lent vigor to his arm and down he dug until suddenly, without a warning, the bottom of the shaft dropped out and deposited him in an old drift or tunnel forty feet below. Recovering from this advantageous but somewhat abrupt assistance in the way he desired to go, he followed the drift and opened up a series of workings, aggregating several hundred feet. In exploring the various tunnels and drifts, the miner came across numerous copper implements known to the guild as "gads," single-hand hammers and quantities of obsidian implements, the character of which proved beyond a doubt that the mine had been worked by Aztecs.

Rummaging onward, the explorer reached the end of one of the tunnels, and turning over a heap of old pottery and fragmentary objects, came upon a curio that should find its place in the local Chamber of Commerce, a petrified turtle, twelve inches in diameter, and five petrified eggs. As the ancient reptile and its stony fruit are now in Denver, and the aforesaid prominent mining man, who himself gazed upon these relics of past ages, vouches with irrefutable solemnity for the veracity of the tale, it may be accepted without a blink.

The old excavations were of such a nature as to show that the mine had been heavily worked, and the supposition is that the Aztecs must have traveled up from Mexico for the turquoise treasures, and later carefully obliterated all signs of the discovery in their desire to keep the mine from the knowledge of their conquerors, the Spaniards. Inquiries among the Plute and Mojave Indians in that county developed the fact that this mine has never been known to them, nor do their implements and utensils bear any resemblance to those found in the long-forgotten drifts.

Simmons' work was rewarded by the discovery of rarely beautiful specimens of the coveted blue stone, and the lucky miner hid himself to Denver, bearing with him two of the choicest pieces for the purpose of having them cut and tested. One piece cut 64 ounces, the largest piece of turquoise ever cut in the United States, and was sold in Denver for \$4000 to representatives of Tiffany.

The other piece, which was also a very fine stone, cut 30 ounces. The only true turquoise heretofore found on this continent have been obtained from mines in New Mexico, controlled by Tiffany. A number of other mines have been discovered, but their excavated treasures have failed to stand the jeweler's test. The Simmons turquoise, however, have passed the hardest tests, and the mine, a half interest of which has been bonded to Denver parties at highly satisfactory terms, bids fair to become a property of great value.

## TO THE STEWART RIVER.

## FRED GRIDLEY EN ROUTE TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

The Trip from Victoria to Juneau. Scenes and Incidents Aboard the Steamer—Grand Scenery Along the Line of Travel.

Police Clerk Ed Gridley has received a letter written by his brother Fred en route to the Alaska gold fields. Mr. Gridley sailed on the steamer Islander from Seattle July 28. His letter was mailed at Juneau from Victoria, B. C., to that place. It is accompanied by a lot of pencil sketches made by Mr. Gridley of persons and incidents aboard the steamer. The letter is in the form of a diary or log book, the first entry being dated Victoria, B. C., July 23, reading in part as follows: "The stevedores all struck last night, and so we are still here, but expect to get away today about noon. There is no respecter of persons on this boat. You go where you like. At present I am sitting on the pilot house, and I am thinking seriously of bringing my blanket up here. A tenderfoot lay down to sleep on the floor alongside of me last night and groaned himself to sleep. This morning he looks ten years older. "The English people here say miners will have to pay duty, and I believe there will be trouble over it, for lots of men have no money to pay with. "Left Victoria at 12:45. The dock was packed with people and every one cheering. We are for it now. My whiskers have grown one inch already. Just passed British steamer Richet. Gave her three cheers and a tiger. Also three whistles, and now the miners are settling down. Two gambling games are going already. "Yesterday I found a pocketbook containing some valuable papers and a big roll of greenbacks. The man's name was on the papers, and so I began enquiring for him, but could not find him until after I had gone to bed, and then he came through the steamer with a sergeant of police, making enquiries. I stopped him, had him describe his book and contents, and then gave it to him. He was so glad to get it that he cried. Probably fifty men had heard the conversation, and to hear the comments that were made, you would think I had saved some one's life. The police tried to get my name, but I wouldn't give it. But they got it just the same, and this morning's paper gave me a great send-off. They spoke of one American who had proven himself an honest man. (Taaffy!)"

"July 30.—Got to Nanaimo at 8 p.m. last night, and were greeted by a great mob. The whole town had turned out, and cheer after cheer rent the air—first from the steamer and then from the dock. The band also gave us a concert. The town is laid out beautifully. One and a half miles from town is an island where the coal mines are. You can go down the shaft of the mine and come underground to the town, through a tunnel, 1600 feet under the water. We went ashore and took in the town, came back in an hour and had a concert. There is a piano aboard, a banjo and French harp. Left Nanaimo at 11 o'clock. Was up at 6 o'clock this morning, and now have got to find some way to pass the time. It is raining hard. "There are three women aboard and 450 men. Two of the women are with their husbands. The other woman is alone. She has 2200 pounds of freight, and two hired men to pack it over the mountains. She is a husky old woman of about 50 years. "I have just been around to the boat and there are seventeen card games going now, and one game of checkers. Some one is drumming on the piano, and another playing a flute, and two hired men are asleep or lounging on their baggage. Many of the passengers have been seasick, but it don't phase me. I have just seen a comical sight. There is a big mine among the horses, and he is seasick. He stands braced out in all directions and acts too funny for anything. "July 31.—Had grand opera last night from 8 till 12 and made the welkin ring. This morning we are passing through the grandest scenery my eyes have ever beheld. We are going through a strait not over half a mile wide, and the mountains on each side almost perpendicular, 2000 feet high, at least, and covered with pine trees, and water falls hundreds of feet high. I give you a little sketch of how it looks astern. "August 1.—I must speak once more about the scenery. It is simply grand. We have been on the open water only six hours all told. The rest of the time we have wound around among a succession of islands. Not the least of swell. This morning the water look like glass. Yesterday two moose were feeding at the water's edge, not over five hundred feet from the steamer. "We passed the Queen yesterday, and last night stopped at St. Mary's Island, where the United States customs house is. This being an English boat her papers had to go through the customs house, so you see we are now once more in American waters. We are beginning to see quite a lot of snow. "9 a. m.—Just run aground with the tide running out. So we may have to stay here some time. "11 a. m.—Got afloat in two hours, and are now passing Glacier Bay. There is a mountain of solid ice and the bay is full of icebergs. They are about two miles away, and judge they will average one hundred feet long and fifty feet high. You cannot conceive a grander sight than a glacier with the sun shining on it. Expect to reach Juneau tonight. "10:30 p. m.—The lights of Juneau are in sight, so I must close this and get it ready to mail. We don't expect to go clean through to Dawson, but have about concluded to go up the Stewart River."

## AZUSA.

Talk of a Cannery—Owners Destroy Peach Orchard.

AZUSA, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Pomotrope is authority for the statement that some of the local capitalists are considering the propriety of establishing a cannery here, that there may be a better local market for the fruit.

This movement is due to the fact that many of the owners of peach orchards are seriously considering their removal to make way for oranges, on account of the low prices which have prevailed for peaches during the past few years. This movement, supplementing the destruction of a number of prune orchards this year, looks as though the farmers were inclined to carry all their eggs to market in one basket. During the past week there has arrived here and been transported to the cañon a carload of giant powder, for use in constructing the electric light and power company's plant, and day and night there is to be heard the regular cannonading of the blasts. The association has marketed the apricots dried this year at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cents per pound, three cars of the fruit being shipped the past week. Work has been begun on the new orange-packing house for the Azusa association, and the plan is for one of the most complete buildings of the character in the State.

EXAMINER delivered, 65c per month. Or, 6c, No. 24 South Broadway, Tel. main 560.

Oliver Perry Gessin, the four-months-old son of O. A. Gessin, died Friday. A. P. Hills and Judge J. Brouseau were among the Los Angeles who visited town Saturday. Saturday came near being the hottest day of the season, the mercury ranging at different localities in the shade, anywhere from 106 to 112 deg. A large proportion of the population are making the hot weather an excuse and will spend Sunday out of town.



LOOK AT OUR FALL STOCK OF SHOES ON THE

Bulldog Last...

Snyder Shoe Co., 231 W. Third St. 225 Broadway

Wages is the most expensive item in house painting. Harrison's Paints spread quicker and easier than any other. That's why they are so much cheaper in the long run. Use them.

P. H. MATHEWS, 238-240 S. Main St. Middle of Block Between Second and Third Sts.

## Strings

For all sorts of stringed musical instruments can be ordered of us by mail and delivered a great deal quicker than your dealer can procure them.

Southern California Music Co., 216-218 W. 31st. Bradbury Bldg.



## Odd Eyes.

In over 50 per cent of the cases which come to us for examination, the two eyes have different seeing power. This shows the necessity of having each eye carefully fitted with its own glass, and lenses ground accordingly. This is what we do. Eyes tested free.

J. G. Marshall, 245 S. Spring. Established 1880. Look for CROWN in the window.

Buy Tomson's SOAP FOAM

Washing Powder and Get THE BEST. 5c, 15c and 25c packages. Your Grocer keeps it.

Optical Goods of Tested Merit

Are worth many times the price of the unreliable sort. Buying from us gives you a guarantee of the value of your purchase, and what we sell is guaranteed to be the cheapest in the end.

The Boston Optical Co., 228 W. Second St., KYTE & GRANICHER

A VEGETABLE PITH

Which has the property of absorbing oxygen and imparting the same to the skin, thereby stimulating healthy tissue and purging impurities, such as black-heads, etc., is known as CREME DE ACACIA.

Differs from all other toilet creams. IMPERIAL HAIR DAZAAR, 224-226 W. Second Street.

Don't Miss THE MANU. SALE of Ladies' and Children's Wear now on at I. MAGNIN & CO.'S, Meyer Siegel, Mgr., 237 S. Spring St.

(From Yesterday's Times—Page 5.)

(AT THE CITY HALL.)

## A WARNING.

Precautions to be Observed Against Typhoid Fever.

Some Common Sources of Danger. Meeting of the Board of Public Works—Pasadena Boulevard Matter Again Postponed.

The Board of Health has issued a circular recommending precautions against typhoid fever. While it is not feared that an epidemic of typhoid will occur, the disease is so insidious that it was deemed advisable to publish some information as to the ordinary precautions that should be observed for its prevention.

The greatest source of danger is drinking water which has been contaminated by sewage. Dangerously contaminated water may be, and often is, clear and colorless, with no bad taste. Ice also often conveys the typhoid bacillus, as it is not killed by freezing. Milk may become the vehicle for the disease. It may also be communicated through other foods, by defective plumbing, or by infected clothing.

To avoid infection the Board of Health makes the following recommendations: "The most scrupulous care should be taken to keep the source of drinking water pure and to procure supplies only from clean sources."

Need anything more be said by us in favor of

## Puritas

Sparkling Distilled Water and our pure distilled Water, Inc. The Board of Health makes many other very good recommendations, but it will be noticed that using pure water is placed first. Puritas Sparkling Distilled is absolutely pure, being used by the best physicians in the city. Avoid the horrible dangers of typhoid fever by using it in your home. Five gallons for 50 cents, 10 gallons for 75 cents. Don't delay, Puritas is cheaper than typhoid. Send in your order by postal card or telephone at once.

## The Ice and Cold Storage Co.

Telephone Main 228. Post Office Box 213.

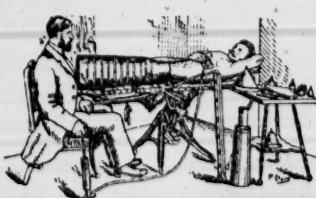
## H. JEVNE

## Heed the Warning...

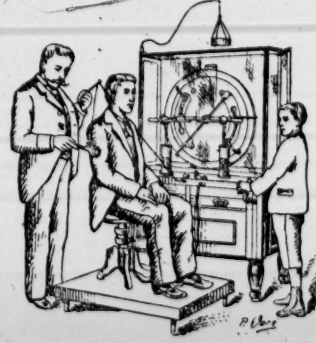
The warning issued by the "Board of Health" should be heeded by every citizen. Pure water is the basis of all health—boiled water may be safe enough; but who wants to drink boiled water? MANITOU, the absolutely pure Natural Mineral Water which bubbles up from the foot of old "Pike's Peak" in Colorado, and which is charged with its own natural gas, is the finest and most healthful water you can put on your table. Single quart bottles 20c, a dozen quarts for \$2.25, a case of 50 quart bottles for \$7.50. Try "Manitou."

208-210 South Spring Street, Wilcox Bldg.

## THE LOS ANGELES VITAPATHIC INSTITUTE.



The cut above represents the Haemospas, or Vacuum Treatment, which consists in drawing the blood by atmospheric pressure from one part of the body to another, in order to stimulate the part to which the blood is drawn, or relieve an organ which is already over-stimulated by a rush of blood. This treatment is not limited to diseases, but applies with equal success to all defective development, whether in the sexual, nervous, or muscular system. By the use of these appliances we are enabled to accomplish an amount of general benefit to the patient which cannot be successfully limited or approached by any combination of drug medicines.



Static Electricity. The Static Electric Machine will generate a current of electricity the volume and intensity of which will depend upon the velocity of the turning discs. By proper manipulation heat may be generated in the patient, raising the general temperature, or it may be centered upon and warm any particular spot. Any pain arising from a cold or congested organ, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Numbness, Nervousness, etc., may be almost immediately removed by the application of Electricity in some of the various forms in which we use it.

THE LOS ANGELES VITAPATHIC INSTITUTE gives faradic, static and galvanic electricity, vapor, sun and electrical baths, sheet packs, fomentations, salt glows, sprays, showers and shampoos; Swedish and German massage chromopathy, vacuum treatment. Fifteen treating rooms, 85 rooms for patients and guests. Largest vitapathic institute in California. DR. HARDIMAN, physician in charge. Consultation free. Thursday evening meetings free to all investigators, at 554 1/2 S. Broadway, Hotel Delaware.

## STUDY

## The Blue List

Cad'smum Store Co. 314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST. Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

J. E. Carr & Co.

## Cut-Rate Grocers.

Monday We Will Sell

Fresh Creamery Butter, 1-lb squares 20c 20-oz bar Soap..... 25c 10 lbs Lima Beans..... 25c 18 lbs Granulated Sugar \$1.00

If you are not trading with us, you are simply paying more for your goods. We cut the prices and are going to keep it up. Hadn't you better see about it. Tel. Black 801. 623 South Broadway.

As the time for reopening the schools approaches, the real warm part of our summer seems upon us. Your boy

THE CLOTHING CORNER.

must have a new suit for school. We want to dispose of all our summer stock of boys' suits; that's

## Commendable

We are willing to give you the profit, and part of the original cost. If you avail yourself of this real chance, you know a good thing when you see it, and that's

## Wisdom.

For a short time only you can have your choice of summer suits from 3 to 15 years, at a positive saving to you of real money. Suits that were \$3.50 to \$5 now are only

\$3

And those that were

\$5.50 to \$6.50 now.....

\$4

Do you appreciate good things when they come your way, or are you..... SLOTHFUL?

Mullen & Blum

101-103 North Spring Street 201-203-205-207-209 West First Street

## GOING TO KLONDYKE

Means that you are going to Sale & Son's Drug Store first to supply yourself with necessary articles. They don't have drug stores like ours in Alaska.

## Sale &amp; Son,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists. 220 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. We prepay express charges within 100 miles of Los Angeles on all orders amounting to \$5.00 or over.

## DR. LIEBIG &amp; CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 18 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles in all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured. CATARRH a Specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months. Discharges of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in men or women speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free. No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In our laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays from 2 to 12. Address.

## Los Alamitos Sugar.

Absolutely Pure.

Quality Guaranteed. Will preserve fruit equal to any refinery product. Ask your grocer for it. Patronize Home Industry.









## PASADENA.

## THE DOG POISONERS CONTINUE THEIR DASTARDLY WORK.

Destruction of a Eureka-street Residence by Fire—Adventists' Meetings Drawing Immense Audiences—Tomorrow's Services—Local News Briefs.

PASADENA, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] Still the dog poisoners are pursuing their nefarious work unimpeded. This morning Thomas Hoag found a valuable dog lying dead in his dooryard. Scarcely a night has passed for two or more weeks that some valuable dog has not been the victim of the poisoner, and that he shows great discrimination in manifest when he skips the cur dogs and invariably secures a victim in an inoffensive animal kept as a pet or for breeding purposes.

**EARLY MORNING BLAZE.**  
By the explosion of a kerosene lamp at an early hour this morning, a cottage at No. 55 Eureka street, was burned to the ground and with it most of the furniture, pictures and clothing belonging to James R. Cole and wife, the occupants. The house was owned by Joseph Welch and was valued at \$500, with an insurance of \$500. The contents of the house were insured for \$400.

**SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.**  
There was another large audience in the main tent on the camp grounds of the Seventh-Day Adventists tonight, and the principals are highly pleased at the good work being accomplished. Tomorrow (Sunday) at 10:45 o'clock, Elder A. M. Burg will preach upon the "Deliverance from Egyptian Bondage," at 2:30 p.m., Elder T. Knox will discourse upon "Sons of God," and at 7:45 o'clock p.m., Elder R. S. Owen will continue in the same strain as his sermon today on Judgment, his theme being, "The Time of the Judgment."

**PASADENA BREVITIES.**  
A funeral car will leave Fourth street in Los Angeles tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon for Broadway to Green street, where the wagon was overturned and demolished. In attempting to turn the corner into Raymond avenue both horses fell and were caught.

Misses Alma Brigham, Mary G. Stalker and A. E. Wadleigh of Los Angeles and Mrs. G. S. Naismith of Oakland, are spending their vacation at the Swiss Camp.

The Pasadena Board of Fire Underwriters will meet on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock for the purpose of accepting the resignation of two members of the Executive Committee and filling the vacancies.

Carl Montgomery Blumbe, the six-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blumbe, died this morning of meningitis.

A telephone message from Wilson's Camp at 4 o'clock this afternoon announced that at that hour a hailstorm was in progress.

## POMONA.

City Tax Rate Provides for Extension of Street Improvements.

POMONA, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The city council has stated its intention to retain its old-time position among the most progressive cities of the State, and to that end the City Trustees have fixed the tax rate for the coming year at \$1 on \$100 of valuation, a rate which is designed to give to the city the neighborhood of \$5000 for improving the streets. Great progress has been made in that respect during the past year, but the sum available for the coming year is expected to be only that of last year. The vote on this question brought to a crisis the controversy which has existed between Mayor Patterson and the other members of the board. The Mayor stands for retrenchment as against all the other members. The council room was the scene of some rather hot and very pointed comments at the time of the discussion.

The tax rate also carries with it 10 cents for the public library, a rate which will still further improve what is already a valuable institution for a town of this size, and which will enable a continuance of the improvements and increase in volume which has been the order of the past year.

## SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Talk of Reopening the Cinnabar Mines.

SANTA BARBARA, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] Congressman Barlow left for his home in San Luis Obispo on the Corona last evening. During his short stay here he was asked about the Pine Mountain Reservation. It is his intention to introduce a bill into Congress next session, asking that this tract, which includes parts of Ventura, Santa Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, be made a public reservation. He intends asking that the Zaca Lake region be turned into a public park.

There is some talk of reopening the Cinnabar mines, at the back of the hills of Santa Barbara. These mines have been closed for the last twenty years. Up to that time they were worked with great profit and employed several hundred men. The revival in the price of quicksilver has revived the report of their being worked. Santa Barbara is the nearest base of supplies and food trail leads from this city to the mines, which are but thirteen miles distant.

The trial of W. P. Butcher closed late yesterday afternoon, with a verdict of guilty. Judge Price took until this morning to consider the sentence, which is limited to a fine of \$50 or ten days. Some of the legal fraternity put their heads together and got up a petition which was circulated this morning and signed by many members of the bar and prominent citizens of the city. The petition recommended mercy and leniency in this case. It was, however, presented too late to Judge Price, who had already imposed a fine of \$25.

**SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.**  
A. C. Shepard, assistant general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, was in Santa Barbara yesterday.

R. B. Isaacs, who came to Montecito from San Francisco a few months ago,

tried to commit suicide by cutting himself with a broken bottle in the back yard of one of the saloons here yesterday.

In the case of Jean B. Waterman vs. Isaac G. Waterman, the plaintiff has been granted temporary monetary relief and monthly allowance until the case is set for trial. The plaintiff prays for a separation for her husband.

The Santa Barbara Library is expecting a consignment of new books the first part of the coming week.

The following are registered at the Arlington: E. T. Dubbs of Ventura, Mrs. R. M. Balsager of Yosemite Valley, Jerald H. Irwin of San Francisco, A. C. Summer and wife of Los Angeles.

## ONTARIO.

A Coasting Record Made from North Ontario to Ontario.

ONTARIO, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Observer is authorized for the statement that during the past week a bicyclist made the record of 2:00 from North Ontario to Ontario on his wheel, coasting the entire distance, which is something over two miles. This is probably the best record on the wheel, but it is not in the record made by a man some years since by what then was the famous gravity car. This street car was drawn above North Ontario by mules, and the animals were then placed on a platform at the rear of the car, and the machine was turned loose, being kept in check by a brake. One day the bank was robbed in town, and the cashier was locked in the vault, and it was feared that he would smother to death before relief could be brought. The only other person who knew the combination of the lock was his brother, who lived at the upper terminus of the track. The car was driven up as rapidly as possible, the brother was summoned and the car turned loose. In the three miles which it covers the track drops about nine hundred feet, and until near the end of the run the brakes were never applied. It was probably a wicked ride as men ever took voluntarily. It is not known that a record of the time was ever made, but there are few people who would care to duplicate that ride. After all it was found that when the vault was made the cashier had had a breathing hole put in for just such an emergency, and he was not in danger. The gravity car is a thing of the past, a fine electric system having supplanted it, but the bicycle path on which the record referred to was made parallels the coasting track, and there many a rate takes place climbing the grade between bicycles and cars.

Messrs. Moyer and McManis have been elected from the city of Ontario, where they wrote just as they were to take a boat for Dyea, Alaska. They have provided themselves with three horses and have provisions for their trip to Klondike.

## CHINO.

Sugar Beets not Standing Analysis as Well as Was Expected.

CHINO, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] There is being but a comparatively small harvest of beets up to date, which fact is said to be due to the early beets on the higher ground not coming up to expectations in purity. It is believed that they will improve by remaining in the ground a short while longer. The ground on the lower level is expected to reach a higher standard than those coming in at the present time. Up to the present time but 4325 tons have been harvested at Chino.

It is reported here that the Southern Pacific Company has at last completed the right-of-way for its line from Pomona, which now terminates at a cactus bush which the company calls South Pomona, and to which trains are seldom or never run. The point is about midway between Chino and Pomona.

The California Beet Sugar Estate and Land Company, Limited, which owns the Chino plant, but not the factory, will hold its annual meeting in San Francisco August 26.

Mal. Easton has a letter in the Chino plant in which he says that the land company will furnish all the cattle necessary to keep the creamery running at full capacity after the farm has been purchased as many cows as they want.

## RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

City Council Sitting as a Board of Equalization.

RIVERSIDE, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The City Council met Saturday night for the purpose of not doing complete their work. Adjournment was made until next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The tax levy will be fixed at this meeting. Sheriff Johnson is off on a pleasure trip to the mountains.

Charles Hays and Assistant Cashier Shaw of the Orange County National Bank left for Catalina Saturday afternoon, where they will spend Sunday.

Miss Blanche Coner will spend Sunday at the seaside.

## MONROVIA.

The Burnt District to Be Rebuilt at Once.

MONROVIA, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The space occupied by the buildings recently burned is to be utilized by new buildings which are to be put up at once by the owners of those that were burned. The A.O.U.W. is planning to have a hall in one of the new structures.

Mr. Cynthia L. Knox, wife of J. R. Knox, died in Monrovia last Tuesday, leaving a husband and three children. She came here from the east last October, in the hope of improving her health.

## COVINA.

Farmer's Club Officials—Opening of High School Postponed.

COVINA, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The following officers have been chosen by the newly-organized Farmer's Club: President, A. P. Griffith; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Matthews; vice-presidents, A. H. L. Osborne, H. G. Collins, E. O. Kenard and H. D. Briggs.

The opening of Citrus High School has been postponed until August 30, the previous date set being August 20. Work on the school building made the change necessary.

**Randsburg's Postmaster.**  
Some of the inhabitants of Randsburg criticized the appointment of Austin Young as postmaster under the impression that he was a tenderfoot in the camp. Mr. Young writes that he, the member, 1895, worked a dry wash for a month and then entered the employ of C. A. Koehn at Garlock and Kane Springs. Mr. Young seems to have acquired a residence in the district all right.

**WATCHES** cleaned, 75c; mainprings, 50c; crystals, 15c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

CAPT. E. L. SHERMAN BLOWS OUT HIS BRAINS.

Details of the Suicide Deliberately Planned—A Division of Colts, Breaking the Record in Marriage Licenses—Double Wedding.

SANTA ANA, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] Shortly after 1 o'clock today Capt. E. L. Sherman took his own life by shooting himself through the brain with a 38-calibre pistol. Alone, seated on the floor of an upper room, he placed the revolver to his head and fired. He fell back and evidently died instantly.

The suicide was coolly and deliberately planned. Capt. Sherman was about in the morning and attended to his affairs as usual. He wrote a letter to his eastern relatives and walked out to mail it. He met a number of comrades and chatted with them cordially as was his wont. At 1 o'clock, dinner was served and immediately thereafter Capt. Sherman retired to a lounge in the front of the house to take a few minutes' rest. He stayed there but a short time and then announced that he was going upstairs to sleep because it was cooler there. Fifteen minutes later the report of the pistol was heard and the neighbors had been living for some time with Capt. Sherman, rushed upstairs and found him dead. He had made every preparation for death, and his body had been placed on the floor and on this Capt. Sherman seated himself, then placed the revolver to his head. The ball entered just in front of the right ear and penetrated the brain. Life was almost extinct when Mr. Williams found him. His arms were outstretched on the floor and a pistol lay at his side where it had fallen from his grasp.

It is difficult to assign a reason for the rash act. Less than six months ago Capt. Sherman's sister, Mrs. Ruth Cook, was found dead in her bath tub, death being presumably self-inflicted. The circumstances surrounding her death were very mysterious, and Capt. Sherman brooded much over this. He had no financial troubles, as an army pension supported him, but failing health and the memory of his sister's death are supposed to have induced a temporary derangement which led him to end his troubles in this manner.

Capt. Sherman was an active soldier in the civil war and enlisted January 1, 1861, as captain of Co. K, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. He was in several fierce engagements, fighting in Harpersburg's brigade. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, and was of service in 1865, as captain of Co. B, First Regiment, U.S.A. He served until May 5, 1868, when he received his discharge as captain. He was an active member of Sedgwick Post, No. 17, G.A.R., of this city, having affiliated himself with the organization on coming to Santa Ana in February, 1889. He was a native of New York and 63 years of age.

The funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) under the auspices of Sedgwick Post.

**A MODERN SOLOMON.**  
Judge Huntington has made an equitable settlement of the case of Putnam vs. Willits, in which the ownership of two young colts was contested. Putnam agreed with Willits to share equally the colts raised from a mare belonging to Putnam and bred to Willits' wood, the property of Willits. Two colts were produced, one of which proved to be of good value, the other deficient in pedigree. Parties brought suit to determine the ownership of the colts. The case was argued and submitted on Friday to Judge Huntington.

Today Judge Huntington decided the case on equitable terms. He decreed that one party shall take the good colt and pay to the other the difference in value between this and the poor colt.

**PROSPERITY SURE.**  
The high-water mark in the marriage-license business has been reached and ere the close of the month it will very likely be passed. The number issued during the present month is twenty-three. Only once since the county was formed has there been such a record, and that was two years ago when the whole number for the month of June was twenty-three. So flourishing is the business, however, that a night-watchman stationed at the Court-house has been empowered to issue licenses, and last night he was roused up by a man from the country who wanted a license to wed the maiden of his choice. Today's record is as follows:

Albert A. Mallett and Miss Susan L. Young, both of Westminster; Jerry V. Seeman of Anaheim and Miss Rosa Rucker of La Habra; Harry Kelly of El Toro and Miss Josephine Book of Laguna; Charles von Fick and Miss Irene Russell Mahon, both of Pasadena.

**DOUBLE WEDDING.**  
Something out of the ordinary was witnessed this afternoon when Justice Freeman performed a double wedding ceremony in the parlors of the Brunns house. There was nothing private about the affair, the parties having arrived in town early this morning decked for the ceremony, and sundry promenades up and down Fourth street made the couples the cynosure of many watching eyes.

At noon the ceremony was performed, Justice Freeman officiating. Dinner was served in the Brunswick dining-room, and the bride and groom were about thirty in the party.

The contracting parties were Harry Kelly of El Toro, and Miss Josephine Book of Laguna; and Charles von Fick of Laguna and Sofia Thessa Lobo of Capistrano.

**SHIPPING BUSINESS.**  
As a shipping center Newport is a busy place. The barley from Orange county farmers is being hauled to the wharf, and every departing steamer north-bound, carries away a heavy cargo. The incoming vessels bring a considerable quantity of freight for the merchants of the county, and the large shipments of lumber for dealers in Santa Ana and Los Angeles.

Just now the schooners Vidette, G. W. Watson and Salvator are at the wharf with Oregon pine from Puget Sound. The Vidette carries 700,000 feet. The steamer Alcazar is discharging a cargo of redwood lumber from Puget Sound, and the Protection is due with more Oregon pine.

**WHITTIER.**  
WHITTIER, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The gold find made by one of the residents of Whittier has been kept so quiet that comparatively few of the people here have heard of it. There is said to be a large quantity of gold to be found in the hills, the only question is whether it would pay to take it out. Some which was worked out on the dry washer of German's looks like rich gold.

The Home Oil Company has a large invoice of pipe in transit from Pittsburgh, which will be due here in about a week. This delay has been caused by the shortage of well material in Los Angeles and to the rapid building of new wells in the East End.

The Central Oil Company is at work laying pipe up the hill back of the College Hill reservoir, leading to the new tank of about two thousand barrels capacity. They will pump water from the reservoir to their tank, and this will supply all the water used at the company's plant on the other side of the hill. When the work is completed the company will not have the trouble and expense of carting water three miles.

The East Whittier well is down 960 feet, with hard drilling ahead, but steady progress is being made.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

SUIT BROUGHT TO ANNUAL A RECENT MARRIAGE.

Ranchers Jubilant Over the High Price of Wheat—Largest Wheat Crop in the History of the County—Important Ruling Affecting Jurors' Fees—News Notes.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] A suit for the annulment of a marriage has been filed in the Superior Court here, and the unusual features connected with it make it an important case. Minnie E. Nickerson, a woman of the county, desires to be known as the wife of the defendant in the case, Ernest E. Kimball, a painter in this city, and therefore the court is asked to annul the proceedings which made them husband and wife. At the wedding ceremony, which was solemnized last May, a brother of the groom astonished the father of the bride by calling that gentleman to one side and informing him that Kimball already had a wife in the State of Missouri, from whom he had not been divorced. This news was a great surprise to the prospective father-in-law, but the wedding party had assembled, and the father, feeling that it all might turn out well, consented to have the marriage solemnized, but immediately after the ceremony took his daughter home with him.

An investigation followed, which resulted in the verification of the statement, and now an action has been brought to annul the marriage contract.

It is stated that Kimball's Missouri wife was a Miss Anna McKenzie, and that their union was the result of a mistake on the part of the priest, which Kimball had but one alternative, and that was to marry the girl. It is alleged that soon after the solemnization the marriage was consummated, and the country and his wife, a few years ago came to California, locating in San Diego, where he has the greater portion of the time worked at his trade.

**BIG WHEAT CROP.**  
San Diego county, according to parties who are in a position to know what they are talking about, will this year produce 125,000 sacks of wheat as against 50,000 sacks last year. A year ago two ships handled the wheat crop of the county, and the wheat was sold at a good price. It is quite probable that one or two more will be pressed into service before the crop is marketed, and a good deal of wheat is coming in now from Orange and Riverside counties, and the necessity of securing another ship or two to handle the produce will depend on the amount that will come in from these two counties for shipment from this port.

The wheat crop in San Diego county this year is estimated to be a good deal of wheat is coming in now from Orange and Riverside counties, and the necessity of securing another ship or two to handle the produce will depend on the amount that will come in from these two counties for shipment from this port.

About 250,000 grain bags have already been brought here to handle the wheat, and another barley crop the county will fully half this large number will be required to hold the wheat crop.

**A RAILROAD IN DIFFICULTIES.**  
Judgment was entered this afternoon in the Superior Court foreclosing the mortgage bonds for \$50,000 in the case of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company vs. The Citizens' Traction Company of this city.

At the same time C. W. Foote, against whom an involuntary proceedings had been commenced, was declared by the court to be solvent, and the attachment suits commenced by the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company and Flint & Wimsly against him were dismissed. This decree will also result in the dismissal of the replevin suit of the General Electric Company against the Citizens' Traction Company. It is understood that this is a compromise settlement of all the claims of the creditors of the Traction Company, and that the Rialson Iron Works. The latter refused to join in the settlement, and were left out of the deal, and consequently will now be held at auction at not less than \$10,000, and may be bought in by creditors, although the private street car company, owned by Spreckels, has a desire to secure it.

**IMPORTANT RULING.**  
Judge Hughes rendered an important decision yesterday for the guidance of county officials in allowing the claims of jurors. In the opinion of the court, payment is authorized for mileage at the rate of 15 cents per mile and \$2 per diem while in attendance at court, and for the time occupied in reaching the court.

Indigent complaining jurors summoned to appear in court on a certain day, and through postponement of the case, return to their homes, will be allowed mileage only for their first attendance.

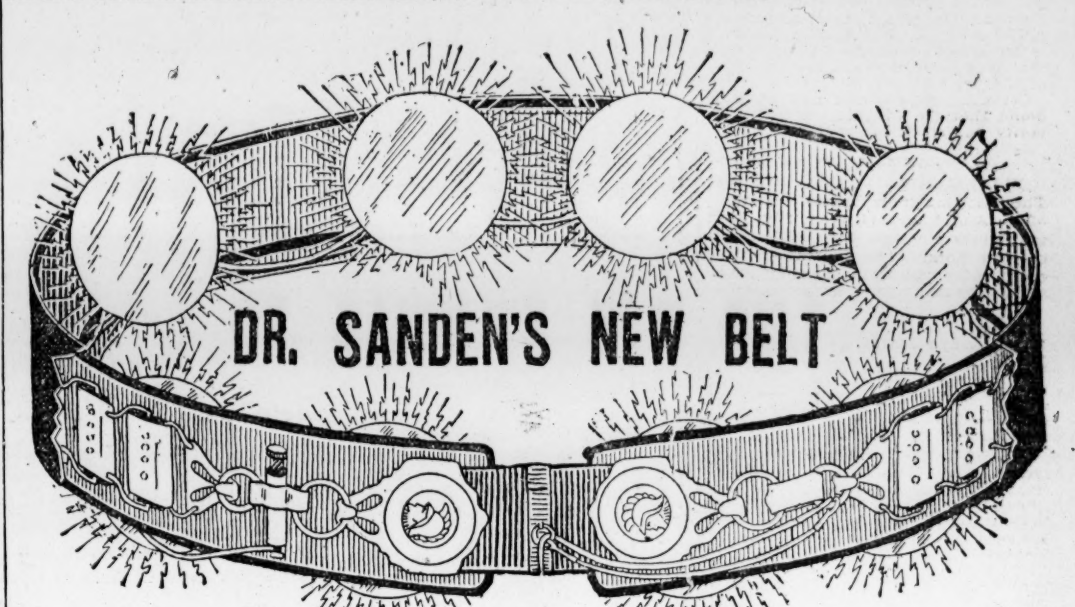
**SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.**  
Dr. H. P. Woodward of this city gives notice that by virtue of a law recently passed by the Legislature of the State of California, he is authorized to bury any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States, or who was killed in the war with Mexico, who may die hereafter in the county of San Diego, without having sufficient means to defray the necessary funeral expenses.

Reports from the Moreno dam country are to the effect that the wind during the storm Thursday night reached a velocity of over sixty miles per hour. Several trees were blown down, and a cable tower on the south side of the dam, 300 feet above the stream, was overturned, putting the company to considerable expense and trouble. In the Julian country there was some damage to fruit, but not as much as was first reported.

The will of the late William Warnock of Ballena has been admitted to probate by Judge Hughes, and Henry A. Warnock appointed as executor to serve without bonds. John L. McSwain, John Finnegan and Joseph Swycaffer have been appointed administrators of the estate.

Deer are so plentiful in the vicinity of Escondido that one rancher in the foothills has almost been eaten

## Women Who Have Ruined Their Stomachs with Medicine Are Glad to Adopt a Better Method.



### Made with Special Attachment for Ladies.

How much nicer is a gentle, glowing, electric warmth, as it enters the tired nerves and inspires them with new life! How pleasant it is to feel the old-time vigor coming back to the physical body and the blood surging through the veins, carrying pleasure and renewed vitality.

### FROM GRATEFUL LADIES:

"Your Belt is a wonderful invention, I have been cured of rheumatism of many years standing. It is so easy to wear and so much better than taking so much medicine. If ladies only knew the good it does, there would be many that would be greatly benefited, as I have been. I cannot say too much in praise or feel thankful enough for the good your treatment has done me."

MRS. H. HACKADAY, Vineland, Cal.

DR. A. T. SANDEN—

DEAR SIR: Your Belt has proved worthy of trust after six weeks' use. My trouble was inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and also an abscess on the left ovary. I had been ill for six weeks, and just before I purchased your Belt the doctors that had been attending me wished me to undergo an operation, but as I refused to allow them, they put it off, saying that if I would not submit I would become an invalid for life, as my limbs were very weak and were threatened with paralysis. I heard of your Belt, and concluded to try it. Immediately upon application I found relief. The day I put it on I was in bed and was not able to turn, and could not raise my hand to my head without terrible pain, but the next day I could use my limbs and was very much stronger. I have kept on improving ever since, and today I am better than for the past six years, and appreciate the good your treatment has done and am only too glad to praise it."

MRS. ELLA STEELE, 551 W. 1st Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

### SUCH CURES ARE REPORTED EVERY DAY.

This simple fact cannot be questioned—Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is responsible for more cures of disease and weakness than all the other remedies combined. It is a noteworthy fact that, of all the advertised remedies on the market today, there is not one which makes public the number of cures—of home cures—shown by this meritorious article. Surely, such evidence must bear weight. It is not a question of delicacy with these people who say Dr. Sanden's Belt cured them—it is a matter of human gratitude—gratitude for their cures and desire to let others know where the cure is to be found. These people are well known in Los Angeles—their friends are buying Dr. Sanden's Belt on their recommendation. It is known by hundreds of their neighbors how sick they were and how they got cured. If you doubt it still, call on them or write for their testimony—it will be given gladly, for they are grateful people and will be glad to set other unfortunate sufferers on the road to health.

No sick person need be sick any longer; no weak man or woman need feel the loss of vital force when here is a means of regaining it. Throw aside drugs—they only poison your stomach—take up the true source of health—Electricity—it will cure you, and for only as much as one month's doctor bill costs.

If you feel that you need help, call at Dr. Sanden's office and he will tell you frankly whether there is help for you in his ELECTRIC BELT. Consultation Free.

**MAIDEN, WIFE AND MOTHER** Is Dr. Sanden's new book telling all about the Belt. Free, either by mail or at the office.

**DR. A. T. SANDEN, 204 S. Broadway, Cor. Second St., Los Angeles, California.**

Office Hours—8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

out of house and home by them. A few morning ago, he got up about day-break, and upon stepping out into the yard found a herd of seven fine bucks feeding from his beet patch. The rancher ran for his old shotgun, and another woman badly hurt by the deer had taken to the hills.

Judges Hughes and Torrance sat in banc Friday afternoon to pass upon the qualifications and efficiency of the bonds of the Jamieson irrigation district. The court held that the affidavit which was sworn to on information and belief, was not sufficient to justify the citation, and that a separate affidavit should have been sworn to against each director.

Antonie Knox, a native Californian, was killed at his brother's house on the Concho Reservation, and his wife and another woman badly hurt by the storm Friday. The wind demolished the adobe house and buried the occupants. The deceased was a man of stable qualities and was "judged" at the Squaw Reservation at Dehesa.

The British ship Sardome is loading grain at a rapid rate. Three other ships will load grain after the Sardome is out of the way, making five in all for the season, thus breaking all previous records for this port.

E. J. Swayne, an assignee of the California Mortgage Loan and Trust Company, has been authorized by the Superior Court of this county to sell 200 acres of land in section 14, township 11, range, 2 east.

The San Diego Rowing Club held its regularly monthly run Friday evening. In the absence of Capt. Frank L. Sargent, Lieut. G. W. Neal took charge of the aquatic events.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' association have organized a new patrol service, and Bernard Manning has been elected chief of the new organization.

The San Diego County Christian Endeavor conference has been called to meet at the First Congregational Church in this city September 2.

T. J. Daley has purchased the Alex. Williamson residence at Twelfth and E streets for \$6000.

On her last trip north the Corona carried twenty-four tons of lemons to San Francisco.

John E. Lavigne has been declared insane, and taken to the asylum at Highlands.

**SOLDIERS' HOME.**

New Conveniences To Be Provided for the Veterans.

**SOLDIERS' HOME, Aug. 21.**—[Regular Correspondence.] The commodious laundry at this branch, with its immense tanks, mangles and rollers operated by steam, provides for the washing of all the home clothing, and has a capacity for as much more work as needed. Many of the veterans, however, wear undergarments of other

than the regulation make, prefer to do their own washing, and resort for the purpose to the use of buckets in various out-of-the-way corners of the home grounds. In order to afford the veterans a more systematic arrangement for the washing of their clothes, and there are hundreds of the old fellows who will rejoice in the opportunity to do their own work with the facilities thus provided.

Treasurer Upham has called for proposals for furnishing and delivery of supplies at this branch for the quarter ending December 31, 1897. The supplies are required for the hospital and commissary departments, and for use in repairs. All proposals are required to be in by September 2.

Albert Johnson of Los Angeles has been appointed to the office of chief clerk in the treasurer's office, vice Riefing promoted to quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. Mr. Johnson, although not a member of the home, is a veteran of the late war, having served in Co. F Forty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry.

Bandmaster Elser is looking around, in a quiet way, among the members for material with which to organize a home life and drum corps.

At a special meeting on Wednesday evening of Keely Club, No. 4, Pacific Branch, Gov. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Maude Smith paid the club a visit.

Gov. Smith delivered an address applauding the fidelity of those present to the cause of abstinence, and encouraged them to continue faithful.

Notwithstanding the notices which have been sent in all directions reciting the impossibility of further admissions at present, applications still roll in. Those coming by mail are, of course, filed away in their order, to be taken up another day; but persons who contemplate coming from a distance with the expectation that their application will prevail, are cautioned to write instead, and thus avoid the disappointment otherwise sure to follow.

Assembly Hall was comfortably filled on Friday evening by the disciples of free thought and their friends to listen to a lecture by Capt. Moses Wiley on "The Future of the World." The lecturer dwelt chiefly upon the writings of Tom Paine, which are regarded by the orthodox as atheistic and therefore sinful. Mr. Wiley spoke fluently, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the address.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-general U.S.A., is expected here soon on his annual tour of inspection.

Another sacred concert is announced for Sunday evening, the 23rd inst. G. W. Ragsdale of East Los Angeles, with a select quartette and an organist will take possession, and add to the interest of Sunday evening song service. They promise to render a number of sacred quartettes, Quersols, etc.

Services in Assembly Hall on Sunday.

**Spray**

**McBain Wash**

**For Black,**



## ADMISSION DAY.

## ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Native Sons Working Hard to Make the Success-Grand Fireworks Display to Be Made at Catalina. Special Railroad Rates.

The General Committee of the Native Sons on the celebration of Admission day, held a regular weekly meeting Friday night at the office of W. T. Craig, and perfected several of the details of the celebration. The Fireworks Committee let the contract for the grand fireworks display and water carnival to take place on the evening of September 9 at Avalon, and a committee was appointed to arrange with the parties giving the display for the artistic lighting of the headlands of the bay at Avalon, and for the anchoring of barges upon which the set pieces will be given, also for the setting of the volcano to be placed upon Sugar Loaf. It was determined to purchase one thousand Japanese lanterns for decorative and lighting purposes at the headquarters of the Native Sons and the streets leading to them and around the bay at Avalon.

The Chamber of Commerce extended an invitation to the Native Sons to join them in giving a reception to the visiting Native Sons and all friends at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the evening of the 8th of September. The invitation was accepted and the committee arranged for music by the Marine Band for the evening and also for giving vocal music and refreshments. Decorations were also provided for and the general details were left to a committee composed of A. Ramish, H. C. Lichtenberger and A. A. Roth.

The committee closed its contract for one thousand souvenirs, the artistic work to be done by Behre, and appointed a committee to receive designs for badges for the members of the order and their guests. It was determined to spare no expense on the artistic work of the souvenir. The Press Committee reported that invitations containing the program of events and rates had been sent to all the parlors and every Native Son in Southern California, and also to the principal parlors of the north, and to the grand officers of the order, and other persons were to be invited by public announcement. The transportation committee reported that they had secured the best rates ever granted in Southern California. The railroad and steamship companies have made the rate one and one-third the regular rate, except from San Diego and return, which will be \$3. Tickets from San Diego and return will be good for thirty days from September 8, tickets from Santa Barbara and Ventura counties will be good from September 8 to 13, inclusive; tickets from all other parts of Southern California will be good from September 9 to 13, inclusive.

The most important part of the committee's report, however, was upon the rates from San Pedro to Catalina and return. There were three classes of tickets arranged for, all good from September 9 to 12, inclusive: first, from San Pedro to Catalina and return, \$2; second, from San Pedro to Catalina and return with board and lodging in the Native Sons headquarters, in tents, \$5.25. This ticket will be known as the Native Sons ticket and will be used by themselves and their friends generally, and will include the entire necessary expense of the trip to Catalina and return. Third, from San Pedro to Catalina and return, with accommodations at Hotel Metropole from September 9 to 12, inclusive, \$8. One condition was made by the committee, however, that tickets for accommodations must be reserved before September 6. These rates are claimed to be so low that several thousand of the friends of the Native Sons are expected to take advantage of the outing and accompany the order to Catalina. San Diego has been granted a rate lower than ever before given for as long a time as thirty days, and it is expected that a very large number of people will take advantage of it.

It was determined by the committee that all public buildings should be requested to display the flag on Admission day, and that private parties having flags should also display them in honor of the day. A large flag was sent for from San Francisco to be hung across Spring street. The committee is holding late sessions and working hard to make the celebration a success.

## WHITTIER ESCAPE CAUGHT.

## Police Keeping a Sharp Lookout.

## Local Head.

For days past the police officers have kept a watchful eye upon the young hoodlums about town, known and unknown, looking for escaped inmates from the Whittier Reformatory. It is known that if possible every escapee from Whittier makes his way to this city, and going to the Teller district, not only finds friends and shelter, but becomes a hero among the steam-beer-drinking, cigarette-smoking hoodlums of from 15 to 20 years of age who are natives of this city.

A number of arrests of young men, who closely resembled Whittier escapees, have been made during the past week and although they proved alibis, the officers were given an opportunity to learn all about numerous young hoodlums that have heretofore hung on the ragged edge of the law, while the cases of mistaken identity were given an opportunity to taste the pleasures of the City Jail.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Pauling arrested a sure-enough Whittier escapee in the person of Elmer Perry. He ran against the boy on Macy street and started toward him when Perry started to run. After a chase of a half-mile the officer overtook the fugitive and brought him to the City Jail. He will be returned to Whittier on Monday, as he admits his identity. As to why he ran away, Perry has nothing to say, wisely adding: "I've got to go back there, you know."

## Thousands of Lottery Tickets.

The police yesterday afternoon raided Chinese stores at Nos. 415 and 417 North Los Angeles street and at No. 203 Ferguson alley and seized a wagonload of Chinese lottery tickets. The officers have had a tip that a new lot of tickets would arrive to replace those seized and destroyed heretofore and have, in consequence, been keeping a sharp lookout on Chinatown. The tickets seized were packed in tea boxes, tin packing cases and bundles made up to represent merchandise. All the tickets seized will be destroyed, and while the exact value of the property confiscated is not known to the police, Chinese say the unused tickets were worth hundreds of dollars.

## THE CITY OF PARIS STOCK

Fast! faster!! fastest!!! fly the whirring wheels of trade. Low! lower!! lowest!!! go the prices. Great August ambitions are met and matched by greater August activity. The City of Paris Insolvent Stock furnishes the bargain steam that keeps the business of the store at a "mile-a-minute" pace. Tomorrow will be the tenth day of the City of Paris stock sale. It will be a day of imposing bargain triumphs, a record-breaking day in the history of dog-day merchandising. Country people, and those who reside in the towns round-about, are especially invited to take advantage of the bankrupt stock now on sale. Your special attention is called to the sensational Wash Goods Sale.



## Special Wash Goods.

We have added to the "City of Paris" stocks of wash fabrics every yard of our own fine stuffs, and offer you this most wonderful assortment Monday to choose from in four lots at insolvent prices. This is the last cut in these fabrics before the new tariff will work its high prices.

## Lot 1 at 20c a Yard.

Contains all the fine silk striped Linens and fine Oranges that have sold all season for 50c to 75c a yard.

## Lot 2 at 15c a Yard.

Contains all the imported wash stuffs that have sold all season for 35c to 50c a yard.

## Lot 3 at 8 1/2c a Yard.

Contains all the Wash Goods, Dimities, Lawns, etc., that sold at from 15c to 25c a yard.

## Lot 4 at 5c a Yard.

Contains all wash fabrics, such as Lawns, Dimities, Leno Stripes that have sold all season for 12 1/2c a yard and less.

This sale includes ALL Summer Wash Materials in our stock, and the reductions given above are absolutely guaranteed to be GENUINE.

## Sensational Shoes.

Half-dollars invested now will pay interest on dollars so far as wear and style go. Just read the reductions.

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, patent leather tips, new round toes, 8 kinds for \$2.50

Ladies' Finest Tan Oxford, made on the new toes and cloth tops with L.V. heels, worth 85c, now \$3.00

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button and Lace Shoes, patent tips, coin toes, all sizes, worth \$2.50, now \$1.55

Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxford, patent tips, coin toes, all sizes, \$1.10

Misses' Blue Vici Kid Button Shoes, made with patent leather and kid tips, cloth and kid tops, sizes 11 to 2, widths A to E, \$2.50 kinds, now \$1.76

Misses' Dongola Kid Oxford, patent leather tips, sizes 11 to 2, widths A to E, \$2.50 kinds, now \$1.00

**City of Paris**

**Men's Neckwear.**

Men's Band Bows, Shield Bows and Club Ties, made of fine silks, in light and dark colors, worth 35c, regular 50c, now 15c

Men's Band Bows, made of handsomely brocaded silks, satins and grenadines, light and dark colors, regular 35c grade, for 25c

**Very Special Household Articles.**

Quality considered this is the greatest lot of price reductions ever made. But why shouldn't we give you the benefit seeing ours is the largest assortment of this kind in the city.

4-quart Tin Tea Kettle for 10c

9-quart Tin Muffin Pan for 10c

4-quart Agate Sauce Pan for 10c

4-quart Agate Stew Pan for 10c

4-quart Agate Pudding Pan for 10c

1-quart Agate Sauce Pan for 10c

1-quart Agate Stew Pan for 10c

1-quart Agate Pudding Pan for 10c

1-quart Agate Sauce Pan for 10c

1-quart Agate Stew Pan for 10c

1-quart Agate Pudding Pan for 10c

**Silverware.**

Set of 6 Rogers' Best Triple Plated Knives, \$1.35

Set of 6 Rogers' Best Triple Plated Tea Spoons, 87c

Set of 6 Rogers' Best Triple Plated Dessert Spoons, \$1.67

Set of 6 Rogers' Best Triple Plated Dessert Forks, \$1.67

**Jardinieres.**

Special importation of Jardinieres direct from factory, at factory prices. Over 100 different shapes and colors, ranging in price from 17c to 95c.

25 Jardinieres, assorted colors, 17c

25 Jardinieres, extra shape and color, 30c

25 Jardinieres, rose pattern, 30c

25 Jardinieres, blue pattern, 45c

25 Jardinieres, blue pattern, 45c

25 Jardinieres, extra large, 95c

**Very Special Drug Reductions.**

Lilac Ammonia, refreshing and cooling in the bath, bot. 35c

Bar Run, mint bottle, 35c

Non-Shrinking Wool Soap, 4 cakes, 35c

White Rose Cream, an elegant cooling preparation for removal of sunburn, a box, 35c

Aqua de Barcelona (white of flesh), will eradicate pimples or freckles, a bottle, 50c

Lo Cacao Calcium Powder, a box, 10c

Beef, Iron and Wine, a refreshing tonic for summer, bot. 30c

California Blackberry Cordial, a bottle, 35c

Combination Fountain Syringe, 2 quart, \$1.15

Rapid Flow Fountain Syringe, 3 quart, \$1.25

Atlas Ladies' Syringe, 10c

Bulb Syringe, 2 hard rubber pipes, 35c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Stationery.**

Note Paper, one pound boxes, 60 sheets and 40 envelopes, cream wove, unruled, excellent quality, 25c grade; for 15c

Note Paper, "Pisgah" society tint, finest wove paper, delicate tint, regular 30c a box, quality; for 17c

**The Delineator and Class of Fashions for September now in and on sale.**

## DRESS FABRICS.

## Most Special Offer For This Week.

The highest productions of foreign and domestic manufacturers join hands with insolvency to make this the most stirring Dress Fabric Event of the Year. Bright and delicately hued stuffs from England, Scotland and France; worthy silk stuffs from renowned makers, and Black Fabrics so substantial all join in this great feast. Coupled with the City of Paris goods are hundreds of yards of our own—but you'd never know it by the prices.

**50c Novelty Suitings for 10c.** 75c Silks Now for 30c. **50c Black Novelties for 20c.**

This lot exhibits all silk foulards, fancy checked Taffeta, Cream Brocades, Plain Brocades in large and small patterns, black Satin Duchesse, Light Striped Taffeta and Fancy Brocades. All full 70c quality.

**85c Silks Now for 50c.** **75c Black Novelties for 48c.**

This lot exhibits Fine Black and White 3-inch India Silks, Cheney Bros' best Twilled Foulards, Changeable Taffetas, Striped and Checked Taffetas and Light Brocade Chinas. All full 85c quality.

**\$1.00 Silks Now for 67c.** **\$1.00 Black Novelties for 60c.**

This lot exhibits Black Satin Duchesse and Rhadama, Black Brocaded Silks and Satins, Twilled Oriental Brocades, Fancy Checked and Plain Taffeta and Novelty Brocades. All full \$1.00 quality.

## Great Glove Snap.

A French manufacturer has just closed out a hundred dozen of the finest French real Chamotte Wash Leather Gloves. They are made to suit the foot like a glove and are unexcelled. We never shown as fine before. They come in white only, 89c pair. We place them on sale at 50c.

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Hosiery.**

Let every woman who studies economy participate in this Hosiery feast. Prices talk in these and here they are.

Ladies' Plain Oxford, Richelieu ribbed tan hose extra and fast black cotton hosiery, all with extra splittings and worth from 30c to 40c, regular \$1 grade, now 50c

Ladies' 1/2c Black Hosiery, 84c

Ladies' 2c Black and Tan Hosiery at 12c

Ladies' 3c Black and Tan Hosiery at 15c

Ladies' 4c Black and Tan Hosiery at 20c

Children's 1/2c Black Ribbed Stockings, 84c

Children's 3c Black Ribbed Stockings, 12c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Parasols.**

Every last one of these and many of our own bright ones. The price reductions make it pay the buyer to have your chosen one at small cost.

**Parasols.**

Carriage Shades of good twilled gloria with one ruffle and strong frames, regular 79c, for 70c

Carriage Shades of black twilled gloria with one ruffle and strong frames, regular \$1.15, for \$1.15

Parasols of white India silk, trimmed with pink ruffle, white frame and sticks, \$2 grade, for \$1.50

Parasols of white India silk, with three ruffles, superb quality, for \$1.95

**City of Paris**

**Boys' Waists.**

Boys' Percal Shirt Waists, box pleated back and front, regular 20c, for 20c

Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists, made of good percale, tucked fronts, pleated back, broken seams, worth 25c; for 25c

Boys' Dress Waists, made of white Wamsutta muslin, tucked front and back, hold-fast buttons, combination collars in assorted colors, worth 75c; for 35c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Corsets.**

For fit and lasting virtue, we claim that no such corsets as these were ever sold at these prices. It is a fact that these are genuine bargains.

Globe Corsets, made of fine Satene in black and drab, perfect fitting well boned, worth \$1.25, for 75c

Dr. Warner's Celebrated Corsets, any style of the dollar grade; Monday for 89c

**Insolvent Underwear.**

Ladies' Fine Quality Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck and short sleeves, white only, silk trimmed, worth 40c; for 25c

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, fleece lined, ecru cotton, neatly finished, our straight 30c goods; for 25c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Notions.**

25c City of Paris Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2c

25c City of Paris Fine Hemstitch Silk Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2c

15c City of Paris Silk Bows, 10c

25c City of Paris Leather Belts, 15c

25c City of Paris Leather Chateaus, 15c

25c City of Paris Silk String Ties, 15c

25c City of Paris Satin String Ties, 15c

25c City of Paris Fancy Lace and Emb. Collarettes, 15c

## City of Paris Insolvent Undermuslins.

The experienced buyer of Undergarments will realize the necessity of laying in a supply of these at insolvent prices.

Corset Covers made of fine embroidered muslin, worth 45c, for 45c

Gowns of fine muslin, pointed yoke of fine tucks, edged with fine embroidery, worth \$1.25, for 95c

Short Underskirts, trimmed with cluster of tucks and embroidery, made of fine muslin, worth 50c; for 48c

Skirts of fine muslin, umbrella style, deep embroidery, extra wide, worth \$1.25, for 98c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Draperies.**

Every single article of the City of Paris Draperies has been doubly reduced with the intention of immediate clearance.

Chenille Portier, being best quality, 3 yards long, handsome 9 inch drapery fringe, 36 inches wide, cheap at 25c, Special Monday, for \$2.49

Chenille Portier, quality like above, a little wider, regular \$3.00, for \$3.98

Chenille Portier, best quality, extra fine finish, handsome drape and top border, with 12 inch drapery fringe, regular \$4.00, for \$4.49

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Veilings.**

Don't hesitate to lay in a year's supply at the new doubly reduced prices. These but hint at the assortment.

10c Insolvent black and cold Veiling, 30c

10c Insolvent black dotted Veiling, 30c

10c Insolvent colored dotted Veiling, 30c

10c Insolvent 18 inch Veiling, 30c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Trimmings.**

6 1/2c Insolvent Narrow Braids for 2c

12c Wool Hercules Braids for 5c

10c Insolvent Head Clamps for 5c

12c Insolvent Head Clamps for 5c

10c Insolvent Wide Collar Gimps for 5c

12c Insolvent Narrow Spangle Gimps for 5c

10c Insolvent Frog Sets for 5c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Fans.**

10c Insolvent Japanese Fans, 30c

10c Insolvent Painted Fans, 30c

10c Insolvent Gauze Fans for 30c

10c Insolvent Silk Gauze Fans for 30c

**City of Paris**

**Covered Cushions.**

Crationne covered, 18x18, ruffled, 6c kind, for 25c

Denim covered, 18x18, ruffled, 6c kind, for 50c

Sateen covered, oblong shape, latest style, feather filled, 12 1/2 inch, for 69c

30c Head Rests at 10c

30c Head Rests at 10c

30c Silk Head Rests at 10c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Embroideries.**

All of the City of Paris lots, with many new pieces from our own large stocks added. But prices are still insolvent.

5c Insolvent Embroideries for 25c

6 1/2c Insolvent Swiss Embroideries for 25c

10c Insolvent Cambric Embroideries for 25c

12 1/2c Insolvent Cambric and Swiss Embroideries for 25c

15c Insolvent Cambric and Swiss Embroideries for 25c

15c Insolvent Cambric and Swiss Embroideries for 25c

15c Insolvent Cambric and Swiss Embroideries for 25c

15c Insolvent Cambric and Swiss Embroideries for 25c

**City of Paris**

**Insolvent Towels.**

12 1/2c Huckaback Towels, 34c

12 1/2c Marseilles Towels, 34c

12 1/2c Marseilles Towels, 34c

12 1/2c Marseilles Towels, 34c

## Special Flannelettes.

Just another story of quick cash and enterprise. A manufacturer offered us several hundred short lengths of his regular 12 1/2c Flannelettes for half price and we snapped him. The lot contains pieces ranging from 2 to 15 yards each, and come in colors and textures that would easily bring 12 1/2c a yard, but we bring them to you as another evidence of the greatness of this store, asking but..... 64c

## City of Paris Insolvent Suits.

The style and quality and making of these garments is beyond criticism. Regarding prices, let us urge you to not put off taking advantage of these.

Eton Suits, made of linen crash and handsomely trimmed with fancy crash, regular \$4 values, for \$2.39

Blazer Suits of all-wool, navy blue ser. e jacket half lined with silk, latest cut and well made, worth \$7.50, for \$4.45

Dresses made of imported lappet lawns in light and dark colors, handsomely trimmed, formerly \$10, now \$2.95

## Misses' Dresses and Jackets.

Misses' Dresses, made of percale and very neatly trimmed with braid and ruffles, 80c values; now marked..... 50c

Misses' House Sailor Suits, made of fine Jaconet, collars lined with denim, very jaunty suits, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth \$2; now..... \$1.00

## City of Paris Insolvent Waists.

We can candidly say that there is not a single waist among this entire assortment that is now offered you at a special inducement. Wise buyers will take notes.

Shirt Waists of fine percale, lawns, dimities, etc., with detached collars, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 75c

Shirt Waists of the newest and best wash materials, made in the latest styles and with detachable collars, regular \$1.70 and \$2.00, regular 99c, for \$1.95

Shirt Waists made of Foulard Silks in dark and medium grounds, white detached collars, \$5.00 values for \$1.95

## City of Paris Insolvent Skirts.

No sensible woman will undertake skirt making with such garments as these offered at insolvent prices.

Black Brocaded Brilliant-line Skirts, well made and lined, latest designs and worth \$3.50, for \$2.25

Skirts of Mixed Cheviots, in green, perfect hanging and worth \$5.00, for \$2.95

Brocaded Silk Skirts, in the newest and best patterns, beautiful black and perfectly made, worth \$10.00, for \$6.95

## City of Paris Flannelette Garments.

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, made of best quality goods, regular length and width, full sleeves, worth \$1; for 69c

Ladies' Flannelette Short Skirts with cambric bands, assorted patterns, regular 60c values; for 45c

## City of Paris Insolvent Laces.

10c Insolvent Oriental Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Torchon Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Valenciennes Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Oriental Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Oriental Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Hand-made Procion Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Black Chantilly Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent 8 inch Silk Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Valenciennes Point Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent 7 inch Cream Normandy Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Black Silk Gauze Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent Silk Applique Laces for 30c

10c Insolvent 9 inch Point de Paris Laces for 30c

## City of Paris Insolvent Table Linens.

Such price and quality chances as are to be had here now will never again be possible after this sale is over.

30c Insolvent Turkey Red Damask, 24c

40c Insolvent Turkey Red Damask, 30c

40c Insolvent Cream Damask, 24c

50c Insolvent Cream Damask, 35c

50c Insolvent Bleached Damask, 35c

75c Insolvent Bleached and Cream Damask at 50c

## Insolvent Towels.

12 1/2c Huckaback Towels, 34c

12 1/2c Marseilles Towels, 34c

12 1/2c Marseilles Towels, 34c

12 1/2c Marseilles Towels, 34c

Butterick's Patterns, all numbers and sizes on sale or sent by mail.

**A. Hamburger & Sons**  
**The Greater Peoples Store.**



English connoisseur also found a portrait of Mrs. G. Hodges doing duty for Princess Caroline of Brunswick and Mrs. Fitzherbert. The poet Ovid in case became Sir Ashton Cockyne, picture of Col. Bell has done duty for the Duke of Wellington, and



Bishop of St. Asaph. In fact, as I have intimated, the list of apocryphal portraits is very long, and must, in the course of events, become very much longer, inasmuch as the eye of the expert is constantly detecting misgivings, and the earlier painters to supply the deficiency which apparently existed in the portraiture of great men of the past.

The above statements, coming from Mr. Hart, have a definite historic value. They are not based on mere supposition, but in every case his judgment is the result of legal evidence—that is, the evidence on which the pictures are judged is only such as would be admitted in a court of law. Inasmuch as Mr. Hart is by profession a lawyer, his judgment is really international. His experience as a critic is life-long. Even at the age of 12 he was the proud recipient of a personal letter from Rembrandt Peale on his portrait of Washington, so that he is himself in a measure historic. All his life long, he has indulged his taste for art, and his reputation is really international. At the request of Prof. Robertson Smith of Edinburgh, he wrote for the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the articles on Philadelphia and Gilbert Stuart. He is in close communication with the authorities of the London National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery, upon subjects germane to these art institutions. Recently the Swedish National Museum of Art at Stockholm has applied to Mr. Hart for information relating to the works of Westmüller, the distinguished Swedish painter. His careful and exact investigations into the works of American artists have resulted in the virtual discovery to the present generation of many forgotten and unknown men, especially Jouett, a true genius in portrait painting, and Brower, in sculpture. The obligations of writers to Mr. Hart is fully shown by the acknowledgments of Clarence Cook, William S. Baker, Miss Wharton and many others in the pages of their published volumes. He is the author of many magazine articles on art subjects, a brief biography and bibliography of Abraham Lincoln and of other books of a historic character.

He was chairman of the Committee on Retrospective Art for the World's Columbian Exposition, and he was the only non-resident member of the New York Committee of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. Mr. Hart was born in 1844, and in his veins runs the best blood of several nations. He is a graduate of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania and during his professional life some of the most valuable interests in Philadelphia have been entrusted to his care. He resides in an attractive country home in the suburbs of the Quaker City.

GERALD BRENAN.

#### Vicious Mining.

[Chicago News.] Any gentleman or lady who may wish to participate in the vast new riches of the Klondike region need not by any means give up a comfortable home in Chicago and the incidental advantages of having something to eat during the winter. All he or she needs to do is to take a few shares in the Colonial Consolidated Klondike Company at anywhere from 10 cents to \$1 a share according to the nerve of the promoters and the financial capacity of the purchaser.

There need be no fear but that this style of being engaged in the exciting pursuit of Alaskan wealth will be put within the reach of all. It always is. Some kinds of financial venture are necessarily limited to the rich and favored, but not so the mining venture. For anything from a jackknife or a plugged quarter to a crisp double eagle, you may soon be accommodated with a share in some golden venture in the ice fields. In return for whatever vegetable commodity you feel like parting with you will get a beautifully

## Reindeer the Salvation

of the Starving Miners.

[Contributed to The Times.]

SINCE the gold fields of Alaska and the approach thereto, as well as the enthusiasm of fortune-hunters, have become literally ice-blanketed, the question which every man asks his neighbor is not "how much will they get?" but "how long can they last?" and the cry "Beware, or you'll starve!" comes home not only to the prisoners of the Yukon, but to every man who thought of doing likewise and didn't.

The day is sure to come when some of those miners will be ready to barter a gold mine for a crust of bread. Weeks

imported. Through Dr. Jackson's efforts something less than a thousand have already been brought from Siberia, and because of the prevailing ignorance as to the care and herding of the strange little beasts, six families of Lapps were imported along with them. A central station was established and some of the most intelligent of the natives taken as apprentices. These are doing well, and many are now capable of taking charge of herds themselves.

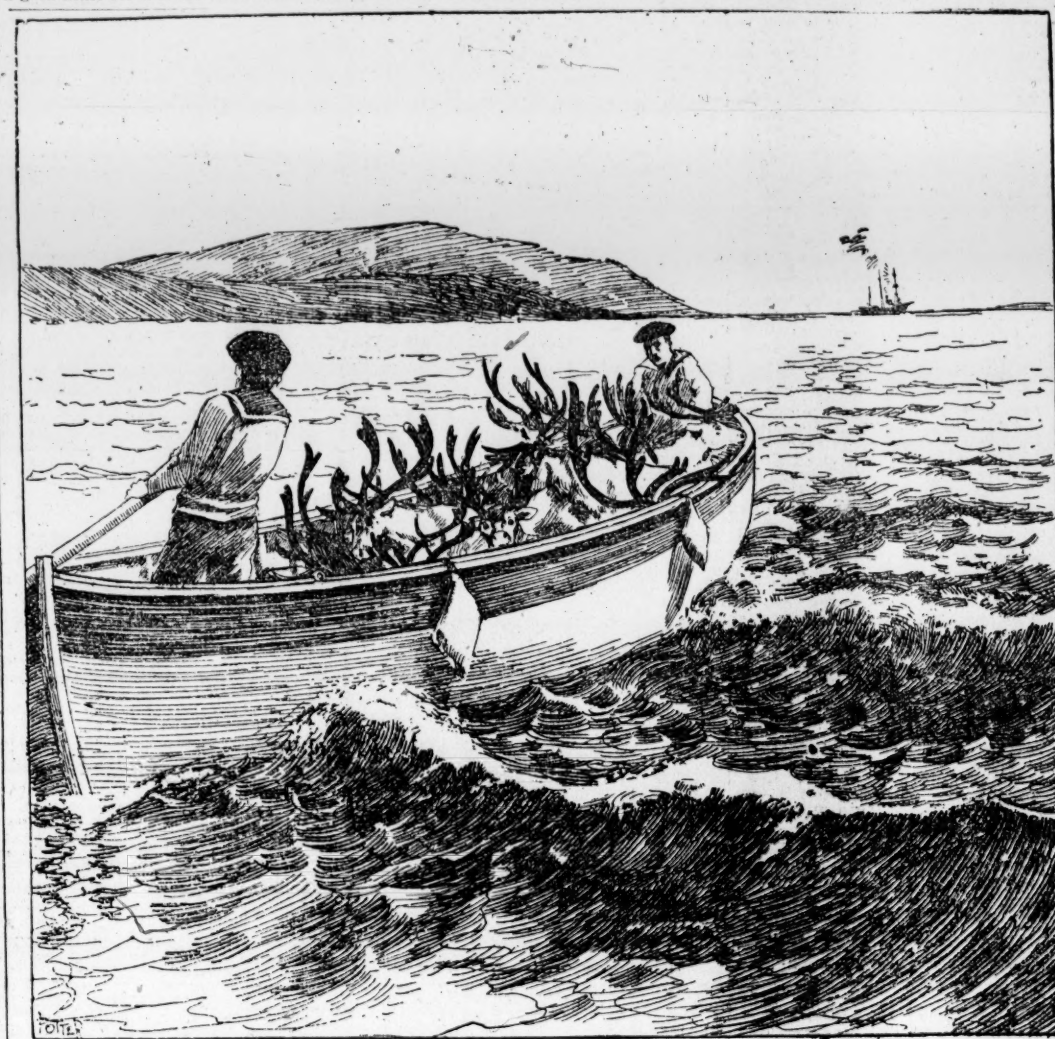
Some of the difficulties which Dr. Jackson encountered would be amusing if they did not cause so much trouble. He had to contend with the superstitions and the business interests of the natives of Siberia, and was only

the Siberian side and carried to the schooners, which convey them across to the Teller Station, or Port Clarence. The herders drive the deer, which are already on the Alaskan shore, down to the beach, and when the men in the boats reach shallow water, they turn their load of reindeer out into the water and let them swim to shore themselves—which they readily do when they see the other reindeer there.

The herding of the reindeer imposes a nomadic life upon those who attempt it, as the herds constantly change their position in search of fresh food. During the first year or so in the vicinity of the Teller Station the herders slept in single canvas tents during the entire winter, and they suffered great hardships, as may well be imagined. Now they build log huts wherever it is possible.

At the landing station sledges and harness are made, the latter being simply made, and may be put on and secured by two motions, touching the deer as little as possible.

About a year ago 130 deer were driven from the central station to Golovin Bay, N. O. Hultburg, the mission-



A LOAD OF REINDEER ON ST. LAWRENCE BAY, SIBERIA.

ago a dog was worth his weight in bullion, because he was the sole means of transportation to the "fields of gold." But before many moons his weight will be much less, and it will become a serious question which eats the other, man or dog.

Some provision for these unfortunate will have to be made, and that very quickly. There is one man who claims that he

able to collect small herds at different places. The Siberian depends largely for sustenance upon barter with the products of the reindeer. They are afraid that they will be cut off from this if the Alaskans have reindeer, too. Besides that, the people never use money, so that it was necessary for the agent to be provided with the various things which the natives were glad to get in exchange.

The richest native live in the village of Indian Point, Siberia. Does \$100,000 worth of business every year without using a single coin, or a single bank note, nor are any books kept. He can neither read nor write, nor can any of those belonging to him.

The reindeer, with their feet tied together, are loaded into small boats on

any there, writes: "At first the herd was kept five or six miles north of the station, where there was a good abundance. As we had a number of stags, my thought fell on how to get them trained. I ordered the boys to work with the deer each day, but it proved to be too hard work for them, as they are all very lazy. I then ordered the herd to be moved farther off. So it was moved to about thirty miles northwest of the station. Each of the boys then had to go home once a week for his own provisions, and if he came with an old deer one that had been trained before he had to go back again with an empty sled. In this way we broke eleven new deer before Spring."

G. T. Howard, from the St.

James Episcopal Mission, who accompanied Mr. Hultburg and the others when they took the herd to Golovin Bay, writes of his experience in reindeer driving as follows:

"With many misgivings I finally perched myself on top of the loaded sled behind the deer which I was to drive. At first there was no trouble, but as soon as I attempted to guide the deer, my efforts were treated with contempt. No matter how hard nor how often I pulled on the line, or longer, as the Lapps call it, he paid no attention to it, except by occasionally coming to a full stop and turning round to look at me in a manner that made me feel rather uncomfortable—for the front hoofs of the deer are formidable weapons that can be used with remarkable rapidity—but he made no hostile demonstration, and, after trying to stare me out of countenance for a moment, would suddenly wheel around, and with a bound that would almost land me on my head behind the sled would be off."

Mr. Howard was finally reduced to the expedient of tying his deer behind another sledge, after which matters went very smoothly. That method is often adopted, and enables one man to drive many sledges of deer at the same time. When there is a steep hill to descend the deer is taken to the back of the sledge, to which he is tied by the longer, braces his feet and really pulls backward. The descent is very rapid, and as sled and deer fly along they are almost obscured by the whirling snow.

A herd of deer can be very easily driven. They bunch together like sheep, and one man and a dog can easily handle a large herd.

In appearance they are almost the same as the American caribou. Both male and female have large branching horns. They are staid and almost any degree of cold, and have the domestic instinct to a remarkable degree. They are not able to carry very heavy loads on their backs, but in summer often carry women, children or household effects in this way. They can pull as much as 300 pounds—though a limit of 150 pounds or 200 pounds is generally made—at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour for ten hours without fatigue.

ANNA NORTHEED BENJAMIN.

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#### Roller Bearings for Cars.

[Mining Industry and Review.] The chief obstacle to the adoption of roller bearings to all kinds of vehicles, says an exchange, has been their lack of durability when applied to heavy machinery; but this objection appears to have been overcome, and in Europe the application of roller bearings to railway cars is attracting considerable attention.

For instance, the Liverpool overhead railway, after a great deal of experiment, has obtained extremely satisfactory results, and arrangements are now being made to fit all the trains with them. The corporation of Liverpool has had three tram cars fitted and running experimentally for over two years, and their consulting engineer certifies that at least 20 per cent. of the energy is saved by the use of these bearings as compared with those in ordinary use. The City and South London Electric Railway is now experimenting with roller bearings applied to its cars. The engineers of the Western and the City Railway of London have specified roller bearings for the whole of the stock ordered for this line. A passenger train of six carriages fitted with roller bearings, which has been running for two years between Brighton and Kempton, has shown a saving of 12½ to 5 per cent. in the amount of fuel, which saving has been under great disadvantage, and the engine had to keep up steam for six hours daily while only seven hours in actual use.

There is an ominous suggestion in the fact that in Central Missouri a prescription clerk is named Bury, while the undertaker goes under the appropriate cognomen of Knell. And, if the matters were, if possible, the principal physician of the village is named Coffin.

[Chicago Times-Herald.] Of course if it becomes necessary in Alaska to sprinkle down the gold dust, whisky can be used. There's nothing like it for making the "dust" go.

## The Army of the Potomac.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

TROY (N. Y.), Aug. 11.—The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which will be held in this city on Friday and Saturday, August 20 and 21, will be an event of national importance and interest. President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart will be present. So will the Secretary of War and many other distinguished men.

While in Troy President McKinley will be the guest of Gov. Frank S. Black. The Governor and the President are old friends, and were in Congress together. It is likely that the United States troops at Fort Ethan Allen will escort the President to this city. There will be a parade in which military organizations from various parts of the State will take part, and a large number of the public, including New York, an excursion on the Hudson and a morning drive through Troy and its suburbs to include a visit to the big cigar and cuff factories.

The distinguished visitors will also be driven to Uncle Sam's big ordnance factory at Watervliet, where the commanding general will show them how Jack-ies are shrunk on large cannons. In honor of the parade nearly all the business houses of the city will close while the parade is moving over the principal streets.

In the evening the City Hall, a very imposing structure, will be magnificently illuminated with electricity. An electric design in parti-colored lights will be placed over the main entrance with the inscription: "1861-1865, Welcome, Army of the Potomac." It is expected that more than three hundred guests will attend the banquet to be given to the members of the Society and their friends.

The Hon. Charles L. MacArthur, a prominent member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and who in connection with his son, Col. Arthur MacArthur, is chiefly responsible for the excellent programme of arrangements, expects that this will be the most successful reunion ever held.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac was organized in Steinway Hall, New York, Monday and Tuesday, July 5 and 6, 1869. It is the design of the Society that it shall include every officer and enlisted man who at any time served with honor in the Army of the Potomac, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, or remains in the service of the regular army. Article 1 of the constitution declares that the society shall also include all officers and men serving on vessels which, during the war, were in active and immediate cooperation with the Army of the Potomac, and who were honorably discharged therefrom or remain in the regular service.

The object of the society is to "cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen either on the field of battle or in the line of duty with that army; to collect and preserve the record of its great achievements, its numerous and well-contested battles, its campaigns, marches and skirmishes."

The present officers of the society are: Brevet Brig.-Gen. William W. Henry, President, Burlington, Vt.; Brevet Col. George C. King, Recording Secretary, Brooklyn; Dr. Charles W. Scott, Corresponding Secretary, Boston; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Samuel Truesdell, Treasurer, New York.

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#### Vitality of Creative Power.

[John Clark Ridpath in the Arena.] Measured by the test of creative power and the persistency of spiritual purpose, how variable is the duration of human life! Sometimes the creative power appears in early youth, but when that happens there is generally an

early surcease. Sometimes the power comes late and remains long. Sometimes it flashes forth in the early morning and remains in the after twilight. Estimated by years this productive power (which goes by the name of genius) sometimes reaches only to a few score moons. Sometimes it reaches to a score of years. Sometimes, though rarely, it extends to three-score years or more.

Thomas Chatterton went to a "suicide's grave" in the potters' field when he was but 17 years 9 months and 4 days of age. I know of no other case of so great precocity; it is beyond belief. His mind had been productive for about three years. Byron's productive period covered sixteen years—no more. Pope began at 12 and ended at 56.

In our own age Tennyson has done well. Making an early effort to begin, he, like Dryden, did not really reach his creative epoch until he was fully thirty. His creative period covers about fifty-nine years. It extends from "A Dream of Fair Women," in 1833, to "Crossing the Bar," in 1892.

The best example, however, in the history of the human mind, is that of William Cullen Bryant; that is, Bryant has real creations that lie further apart in time than can be paralleled, so far as I know, in the case of any other of the sons of men. The date of "Thanopsis" is not precisely known. It belongs, however, to the years 1812-13. Bryant was then 18—in his nineteenth year. Add to 1812 sixty-four years, and we have 1876, the date of the publication of the "Flood Years." The two poems in question lie apart in production by the space of fully three-score and four years. It is a marvel. And why not?

To him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms, why should not life, productive, free, enthusiastic, fruitful life, be extended until its last acts of creation, shot through with the sunshine of experience and wisdom, shall flash in great bars of haze and glory over the landscape of the twilight days?

#### Making Macaroni.

The art of making macaroni, says the Retail Grocers' Advocate, involves a somewhat intricate and tedious process—that is, American macaroni. The ingredients consist of farina made from the very best of hard wheat. The grain is reduced to five different grades, and then mixed in one common quality.

The paste is first put through a mixer, then in a circular trough, around which a two-ton granite roller revolves. When thoroughly rolled it is lined around the sides of another circular trough and two cone shaped cog wheels knead and cut the paste in pieces, taking out the flaky veins. From the grinder the paste is ready to go to the cylinders, which turn it out perfect macaroni.

It is put in at the top of a round cylinder, the interior of which resembles the interior of a Gatling gun or the cylinder of a revolver. Through these holes run small rods which make holes in the macaroni. As it comes out of the bottom of the cylinder the man operating the machine spreads it over a clean board and when a certain length has been spun out it is cut up and laid aside to allow more to follow. This is placed on drying boards on an upper floor, and for ten days it is kept on these boards when it is ready for boxing and selling.

Boston has a society of direct descendants of passengers on the motor ship trip of the Mayflower to Plymouth. It has already 118 members, and nearly 100 other persons have been authorized to the same proofs of eligibility to membership.

All animals, domestic ones included, become restless before a storm. Cows and dogs scratch and move about, while their fur looks less bright and glossy than usual. It is always a sure sign of a storm when horses and cattle scratch their necks and sniff the air.



BREAKING YOUNG REINDEER.

engraved certificate which you can show to your grandchildren as a pleasing memento of your participation in a notable movement.

A good many citizens have a taste for these engravings. They are so fraught with agreeable memories in after years. In selecting a certificate two points should be borne in mind. First, the color. We are told by very experienced gentlemen who have made a large collection of certificates from South Africa, Cripple Creek and Montana, that the light-brown engravings, while they take the eye at first, are apt to fade. His advice is to insist upon a rich dark shade of green, being the most lasting. The next consideration is size. Always get as large a certificate as possible, and peremptorily reject those which are less than thirty inches in length. As to cost—you can get just as pretty and lasting a certificate for \$1 as you can for \$1000.

#### Largest Floating Drydock.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.] A new floating drydock has just been completed at Hamburg, in connection with the shipyard and machine shops of Messrs. Blohm & Voß. The American Consul, Mr. Roberts, who reports the fact, says the largest of its kind in existence. It has a carrying capacity of 17,500 tons. Its length, with the pontoons, is 624 feet 4 inches, and its width is 112 feet 1 inch. It will raise the largest merchant vessels that have thus far been built, and even the heaviest men-of-war. Owing to its peculiar construction, the dock, in time of war, or in case of other emergency, could be taken down the river like a boat. The dock will take vessels with a draught of twenty-nine feet six and a half inches. No vessel with a greater draught than twenty-seven and a half feet has ever succeeded in reaching Hamburg.

#### Regulating Electrical Currents.

[Electricity.] A new electric invention is a simple device by which an electrical current of high potential can be uniformly decreased in volume or strength, or both, at the will of the operator. The instrument, an apparatus is in the nature of a rheostat, and can be used wherever a graded current is desired.

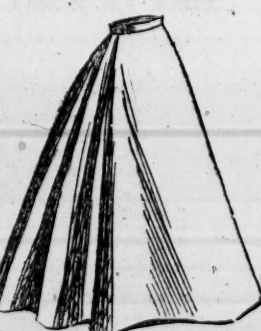
## For Woman On Her Outing...

Stunning Gowns in soft shades and graceful lines. Nobby Waists in charming colors and fanciful patterns. Croquetish White Pique Skirts that will wash and wash and wash.

...PRICES SLASHED UNMERCIFULLY...

We are making every effort to do a grand August business. To clear the store of all summer articles in order that we may have open doors for our gigantic fall purchase of all that is newest and best in wraps and dresses, which our manager, Mr. Salkey is now making in the New York Market.

#### Look at This.



Ladies' White Pique Skirts ..... 95c  
Actually worth \$1.50.

#### GREAT SALE OF FINE TAILORED SUITS.

Our entire collection of fine dresses now offered at the final cut prices of the season, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 for dresses that have sold at \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00. Two Special Lots, all wool plain cloth Eaton Jacket Suits at \$2.98; all wool black serge suits with reeler jackets at \$2.98. This is less than one-third the original price. The greatest bargains of the year.

#### THE BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT OF SHIRT WAIST PRICES.

"You're selling Shirt and Silk Waists cheaper than any other house in the city," that's what the women say, and we don't doubt it's true. We know for a positive fact that our prices are less than manufacturer's cost. All our very finest high class shirt waists reduced to 39c, 49c, 69c and 98c. Silk Waists at \$3.29.



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**About the HEATERS**

THE press agent terror is responsible for some very unkind things that have been said in the past few days about the mishaps and misadventures of certain theatrical folk by land and by sea," says the New York Sun. "Nobody believes in the mishaps of theatrical folk. Even when they are real, nobody believes. So the grotesque say, anyhow. The present flood of summer news began mildly enough. Nesta Nelson (picture, past and hopes for future published in full) was contemplating a bicycle trip across the continent to 'Prisco.' She went by ferry to Hoboken, contemplated the Western horizon for an hour or so, didn't like it, and came back. Then the vaudeville star, Robert Fitzsimmons, was heard from. One day he and his dog Yarrum fought a bear and bled copiously. Next day Fitz drove from Rye Beach to White Plains and when his horse was hurt, Fitz played the veterinary. Yesterday, having nothing else to do, Fitz decided to give away the bear. Today the champion is resting and avoiding excitement. There was some show of truth, but a lot of unnecessary talk about the broken engagement of a Tarrytown rector whose sister is an actress, and a young woman whose father is in the theatrical profession. It was news, but press reports made nonsense of it. Next came the woman who wouldn't. Who wouldn't what? Why, peace of course. It's an old story, but it took in some quarters and advertised Jane Whitbeck, who last appeared with so-and-so, and is going to star here-and-there. This young woman, however, was the only one of the week's list who failed to get a picture of herself into print. Edith Crane, 'bitten by a rattlesnake,' fared a trifle better. She had perfectly lovely pictures and they adorned several saffron sheets, but the comment was uniformly harsh. Even the reporters didn't believe that she had killed a rattler at Munk Hollow, in the Catskills, and had hurried to town still weak and nervous. Activity like that seemed impossible in this weather. 'Southern's Gratitude,' \$500 for the life saver, was at least a more reasonable heading for a summer story. It was true, and otherwise, they have afforded some good reading. They have reminded the public, at the same time, that the actors are still alive."

Never before in the history of the Orpheum has such a strong bill been offered as that promised for next week. Every number is a star attraction. Papinta, who heads the list, is famous from ocean to ocean for her performance. A more picturesque and exquisite comedian, however, is Hose, whose effects can scarce be imagined. But nearly every one has either seen or heard of Papinta, and her name alone should serve to attract the audience. Williams takes equal rank with Pa-



GUS WILLIAMS.

pinta, although his name is second on the bill. This piece of corned beef and terriers has earned the title, "The world's greatest dialect comedian." Gus Williams has been a star for twenty years or more, although a recent comer into vaudeville. Another star offering is Hilda Thomas, the talented soprano, assisted by Frank Barry, the accomplished piano soloist and accompanist. These artists have attained a high position in the vaudeville world, and are sure to repeat the success of their last visit. Another attraction second to none of those mentioned is the operatic team Frencelli and Lewis. Miss Frencelli has been prima donna soprano with the "Little Tico" company, "Hos and Hos" and other companies, while Mr. Lewis was late leading baritone with the following named companies: Rich and Harris, Tuxedo Company, four seasons, original New York production of "Old Homestead," and last season the hit of "The Twentieth Century Girl" company.

There will be but three hold-overs from last week's bill, Crawford and Manning, the amusing mope team in an entire change of business; the ones in their wonderful acrobatic feats, and Adgie's second and positively last week.

Next week Manager Pearson has added another attraction at the Burbank Theater which will present between the acts, being entirely separate from the regular programme. It is a novel feature and takes the place of the usual orchestral intermission. It is the first appearance in the United States of the famous Spanish prima donna soprano, Sefiorita Maria R. del Castillo, and the leading tenor of the National Theater of the City of Mexico, José E. del Castillo, in selection of the Spanish folk songs, comic and grand opera and typical Spanish songs, all of which are presented in the various Spanish costumes required. They come direct from the National Theater, City of Mexico, where they have recently terminated a long and successful engagement.

The repertoire of these famous artists contains many musical gems, including choice selections from all the well-known Italian and Spanish operas, including "Il Trovatore," "Faust," "Traviata," "Carmen," "The Iron Ring," "The Tempest," etc. The play for next week is Lincoln J. Carter's scenic drama, "The Tornado," which will be seen for the first time in this city. In "The Tornado" the scenic effects alone would carry a much less meritorious work to success. The principal feature is a tornado scene which is managed by the aid of electricity and specially constructed mechanism, and is one of the most startling scenes ever shown on the stage. The scene is a country village in Wisconsin on the Fourth of July.

All is quiet and calm. Then a faint breeze is felt. A flag on a staff that has hung limp flutters gently; then as the wind increases it stands out straight. The wind grows into a gale, then a tornado; the elements howl and the sky darkens, lightning vividly flashes in forked tongues across the stage roofs, debris and fences are hurled through the air, trees are torn up and craved the ground, and a house is demolished and blown away. The scene is terrific reality. Other striking scenic features are presented, and there is said to be a most happy blending of comedy with pathos throughout the play.

## PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The fat lady in "The Whirl of the Town" weighs 425 pounds. Her associates are Miss Marie Engle, Miss Leonora Jackson, Whitney Mockridge, Charles Clarke, Mme. de Salle of Iowa and Margaret Reid.

Mme. Odillon, an Austrian actress, recently created a sensation in London. She is ranked with Bernhardt and Duse, and may be seen in America next season under the direction of Augustin Daly.

Among the Americans who have lately achieved signal success in Europe are Miss Marie Engle, Miss Leonora Jackson, Whitney Mockridge, Charles Clarke, Mme. de Salle of Iowa and Margaret Reid.

A New York paper prints an item to the effect that when Lewis Morrison, as manager, produces "The Privateer" in New York next week, a new actress will be introduced to the New York public in the person of Miss Marcia Treadwell, who was Louis James's leading lady last season.

One of the most important vaudeville engagements of the year was consummated yesterday, when contracts were signed providing for the appearance of Mme. Marie Tavy, the grand opera singer, in the new vaudeville company, Tavy will begin her engagement at Mr. Keith's new theater in Boston, on August 30, and her accompaniment will be in the hands of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is now fulfilling an all-summer engagement at that house.

The management of "Two Little Vagrants," the melo-dramatic New York success of last season, has engaged Miss Mildred Holland to play the little hero "Fan Fan." Miss Holland will be remembered by the vaudeville theater-goers throughout the country for her clever portrayal of Diana in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" production at the Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Of the English company which followed Mr. Gillette and his fellow-Americans in "Secret Service" at the London Adelphi, the London Mail, remarks: "The English players, with their volcanic method, raise on the polished surface of this play such blisters of emotion as utterly transform and distort the work, though we must not withhold our compassion for the ladies and gentlemen doomed to tread in the footsteps of the genuine artists." The other London papers were hardly more

courteous in their treatment of the new players. The South is to have its full share of stage honors next season if all of the plays with southern names and with scenes laid in that sunny section of the country achieve the success their authors and managers anticipate. Clay Clement's new play is called "A Southern Gentleman." "A Southern Romance" is to be given as the opening attraction at a New York theater. "At Piney Ridge," in which Burr McIntosh is to star, is southern in scenes and incidents, and "Cumberland '61" is a new play of southern incident by Franklin Fyles.

Accent and intonation of voice often play a greater part than most people are aware of. Stuart Robson undoubtedly owes most of his success to his peculiar lisp. James T. Powers's falsetto delivery has given him an individuality peculiarly his own. The peculiar "crackle" in De Wolf Hopper's speaking voice has never been imitated, and there are others in the same category. Londoners objected to Maurice Barrymore's American accent, while Americans claimed he was too English, which led to "Barry's" declaration that the only thing left for him was to give recitations on transatlantic steamships.

It seems everybody was at fault in anticipating that Sol Smith Russell was to make "The Taming of the Shrew" a feature of his repertoire for the coming season. From later announcements it would appear that Mr. Russell's incursion into the Shakespearean plays will be confined to a one-act arrangement of a scene between Katherine and Petruchio, to take to a one-third of a triple bill, with "Mr. Valentine's Christmas" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" as the other two-thirds. The latter is an old comedy by Madison Morton and Mr. Russell will play Tobias Shortcut in wigs and underections furnished by Joseph Jefferson.

For fair-brained schemes give the French credit. The latest is another attempt to "elevate the public standard of taste" in the new theater. It has been founded that will bear the name of Le Theater Civique, and its aim is to educate the lower classes by the production of good plays and recitations. It will not have a theater of its own, but its performances will be held in different quarters of the town, and if a suitable hall cannot be obtained the performance will be given in the open air. The first performance of the Theater Civique was given yesterday in the Maison du Peuple, Rue Ramey.

The statue of Mrs. Siddons in London needs no apology. It is a token of the appreciation of the times of one of the recognized institutions of modern life. It is a monument to a great actress, but it is as well a monument to the theater. It will have companion figures of other great players. And in time, in this metropolis of the world, there will be erected statues of the native theater's great exemplars. The work of Charlotte Cushman, of Edwin Forrest, and of Edwin Booth, the three great actors of the American theater, entitles them to such recognition, and the public of the Theater will eventually honor itself while it honors their memories by erecting suitable tokens of their artistic greatness.

A New York exchange says: "The decision of the Appellate Court in the contested case of 'Orange Blossoms,' the manager of which was fined \$250, will no doubt serve to purge the music halls and roof gardens of some of their indecent and immoral elements. It illustrated the disrobing of a bride. She entered her sleeping-room, removed her wedding garments, one after another, put on a nightgown, and went to bed. This was done without words, by a skillful pantomimist, Mlle. Pilar-Morin, in the daintiest manner, with no exposure of person. The court of Special Sessions declared it pernicious, and the same view of the question has now been taken by the higher tribunal. Exploits far more gross have since disgraced our stage. A certainty of punishment for such offenses would be a good thing."

Otis Skinner has a new romantic comedy which he will present the coming season that as yet has not been christened. A number of titles have been considered, but as yet the final selection has not been made. Mr. Skinner

says his comedy is on rather unusual lines and has a suggestion of King Lear, Greece and the late eastern war in the character of the leading part, a German Prince, and in the events of the play. The young Prince, pleasure-loving, easy-going monarch, is entirely at the mercy of his Prime Minister and his ambitious subjects, who force the country into a war with its neighbors. The Prince and Princess are dethroned by the revolutionists, and after many trials wander out into the world hand in hand, contented that their troublous reign is over.

The San Francisco Chronicle devotes a few words to John Drew as follows: "John Drew has shaved his mustache. A saint without a halo, a Boulanger without a beard, a pianist without a mane—that is Drew without his mustache. Like Samson, the American star is shorn of his hirsute adornment. For the sake of 'Rosemary' Drew, has parted with his darling—that dropping, sagging bit of hair, to pull which has ever been the half of his acting. Could art demand a greater sacrifice? Drew no longer knows what to do with his hands—those long, aristocratic, well-groomed hands, one of which was forever in his pocket, and the other pulling at his blouse lip covering which is no more. He is as lost as a year-eyed woman without a lorgnette. The Drew mouth, unadorned, is a revelation. It is not quite as one imagined; still, like Mercutio's wound, it will serve. Other things about Drew are familiar; yet his nearest and dearest would scarcely recognize him. He still wears his hair in the middle and plasters it down, gently but firmly. He is still the glass of fashion and the mold of form as regards his clothes and having returned from Lunnon town only last Saturday he has worn of the very latest things in the way of masculine frippery. These will be eagerly copied at Bingham, where Drew will spend much of his time on previous occasions, as the guest of his friends, the Tobins. In fact, the Tobins met him on his arrival last night, and he will spend Sunday at the Country Club, and as much of the time during the fortnight as he can manage."

"I was talking to a stage chappie," says the Mirror, "the other evening on the piazza of a big hotel. The ocean was rolling in on the beach and the tinkle of a mandolin sounded from the room within. The actor chappie was silent and smoking a big cigar."

"I was afraid he was thinking of his wife, and wanted to break the chain of thought by saying something nice. 'I dropped my head against my clasped arms, resting upon the railing of the porch in a sort of Raphael's cherub position. It was a great relief as I caught a glimpse of the actress, but it was as I could command after soft shell crabs and iced tea, and said: 'How tame you must find all this after your life and glitter and applause and excitement. How dreary all the chatter about you when you think of the life behind the footlights, the clamor of the public, the enthusiasm of art—the—' 'Oh, I don't know,' he said, 'this suits me all right. The other end of the multitude loses much of its sweetness when one gets to Anacosta, Mont., at 3 in the morning, and as for applause—just listen to those waves. Can hand-clapping beat that? And when you talk of enthusiasm in art—look up there.' He pointed to the sky with his cigar. 'You can't see the stars through the roof of a theater.'"

## A Place for Andrews.

[Portland Oregonian:] Stanford University is the place for Dr. Andrews. That was founded in commercial corner of each economic childhood. Probably Dr. Andrews will turn up there sooner or later. He would make a more fit president than Dr. Jordan, because he is more sincere in the pursuit of error. Jordan is a man of large culture and power of straight thinking, and knows the fundamental laws of life, society and civilization, though he can tolerate the teaching of error in consideration of a large salary. Andrews is an honest and earnest crank, and the socialists and silverites of the Stanford faculty would find in him a sympathetic and inspiring chief. He ought to be made president of the university at once.

after refinement, and as it is seldom less than four-fifths pure and a part of the other matter with it is the comparatively heavy silver, it is in its crude state fully ten times as heavy as common sand. One who lifts for the first time a bag of gold dust is always surprised by its weight.

When a miner marches down the gang plank of an Alaskan steamer with \$40,000 worth of gold on his shoulder, the little bag doesn't look as if it could hold 145 pounds or so of anything; but the man's attitude and evident effort show that he is not trying white beans. The same sack full of diamonds would weigh only one-quarter as much.

In the old mining days in California gold was used to pass readily current as money, though of course it differs in value. It usually runs about 4-5 pure, and there is always some

silver combined with it. It is a coarse, grained, yellowish mass of particles like those of sand. Nowadays the returning miner doesn't pay out gold dust. He deposits his bag at the United States assay office and takes a receipt for it by weight. Returning on the second day, he receives the value of his find in bullion bars of 900 fineness, or in money.

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# How to Make Home a Paradise

## Timely Suggestions for the Heads of Families.

### Reasons Why Some Husbands Spend Many Nights at "the Lodge."



### A Happy Family.

"There are a great many things necessary to make one's habitation a home, that is, a home in the true sense of the word—a place that every member of the family regrets to leave, even for a few hours—a place to which all are anxious to return as soon as outside duties will permit. Suitable furnishings, decorations, books, pictures, music, bric-a-brac and the like are requisite, but far above these requirements is the harmony that must prevail, the enjoyment that should be realized by the husband, the wife and the children.

This priceless boon is the blessing of many, but countless others seek to attain it in vain. The latter class, owing to their own discontent, multiply and spread the miseries of mankind, inoculate, so to speak, all with whom they come in contact. For the original cause of their misfortunes the unhappy victims may not be to blame. But for the serious results that follow they will be undoubtedly called to account in the world to come in addition to their earthly discomfort. By this we mean that sickness in one of its various forms is the prime factor, the root of an almost universal twin-evil—worry and discontent.

The husband usually neglects his own health for economical reasons, blind to the undisputed truth that sooner or later the cost of medical treatment must be greater than if his lurking enemy was throttled in its incipency. His wife's health falls to have proper attention, for the reason that the good woman usually bears her troubles heroically and uncomplainingly, buoyed up by the vain hope that nature will come to her rescue, while the ailments of the little ones and the half-grown children are looked upon as crossness, teething, bad temper, "growing pains," or some trivial or temporary trouble that will soon pass away. And in this manner sickness, discontent, misery and pain, the forerunners, frequently, of an untimely death, gain a foothold on what would otherwise be a happy home, wreck the lives of one or more members and drive the glad smile of cheerfulness and joy from the lips and faces that were destined to lead an existence altogether different.

To be happy and successful in any undertaking, no matter whether it be in the mechanical, commercial or professional line, one must first be equipped with health. Neglect this and you neglect everything. Abuse that which every man and woman should prize above all things and you are handicapped. Even your ambition is lessened, while your neighbor and competitor, strong mentally and physically, forge ahead, honored, loved, successful and happy, while you, discouraged and miserable, drop to the rear.

Many people are doing fairly well burdened with the heavy load of disease, chronic or otherwise, and imagine that is all that is in them. But should they master their deadly foe they would be astonished at the additional success and enjoyment that would follow.

The true friend of the afflicted in Southern California is the The English and German Specialists. Their staff embraces five skilled physicians. Each has special branches, but all consult when difficult cases are undertaken. Any one who is ailing, even in a small degree, should call and have a friendly talk—free of charge.

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These Great Doctors Have an Unbroken Record of a Quarter of a Century of Successful Cures. Men and Women in Every State in the Union are Happy, Living Witnesses to this Fact.

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## Nature's Warning.

### Dangerous, Yet Common Symptoms.

Signals Which Must Be Heeded or Death May Be the Result.

#### Catarrh of the Kidneys.

Is your hair getting gray? Has the skin a waxy look? Is the hair dry and brittle? Is the skin dry and harsh? Do the legs feel heavy? Is there nausea after eating? Do the joints pain and ache? Are they cold and clammy? Is the urine dark and cloudy? Are the eyes full of starting? Is there pain in small of back? Do your hands and feet swell? Have you pain in top of head? Has the perspiration a bad odor? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Is there a bad taste in the mouth? Is there a desire to get up at night? Are there dark rings around the eyes? Do you see spots floating before the eyes? Have you chilly feelings down the back? Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?

#### Diseases of the Nerves.

Do you get giddy? Is your mind dull? Are you easily dazed? Do you have headache? Are you easily excited? Do your hands tremble? Does your heart flutter? Are you easily irritated? Suffer from sleeplessness? Are you easily frightened? Does your sleep not refresh you? Do you forget what you read? Do you suffer with neuralgia? Do you start in your sleep? Do you have horrible dreams? Is there a rush of blood to the head? Do your legs and arms go to sleep? Do you have a languid, tired feeling? Do you see queer things in the dark?

#### Catarrh of Head and Throat.

Is the voice husky? Do you spit up slime? Do you spit up mucus? Do you sneeze all over? Do you snore at night? Is your nose stopped up? Does your nose discharge? Does the nose bleed easily? Is this worse toward night? Does the nose itch and burn? Is there pain in front of head? Is there pain across the eyes? Is there a tickling in the throat? Is your sense of smell leaving? Do you hawk to clear the throat? Is the throat dry in the morning? Are you losing your sense of taste? Do you sleep with your mouth open? Does your nose stop up toward night?

#### Catarrh of the Stomach.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and becoming swallowed. Is there nausea? Are you costive? Is there vomiting? Do you belch up gas? Have you waterbrash? Are you lightheaded? Is your tongue coated? Do you hawk and spit? Is there pain after eating? Are you nervous and weak? Do you have sick headaches? Do you bloat up after eating? Is your throat filled with slime? Do you at times have diarrhoea? Is there a rush of blood to the head? When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?

Is there constant sensation in the stomach? "Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?" "When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"

"Do you belch material that burns throat?" "If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

#### Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.

This condition often results from catarrh, extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, passing down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and in time attacking the lungs. Have you a cough? Are you losing flesh? Do you cough at night? Have you pain in side? Do you take cold easily? Is your appetite variable? Have you stitches in side? Do you cough until you gag? Do you raise frothy material? Do you cough on going to bed? Do you cough in the morning? Is your cough short and hacking? Are you low spirited at times? Do you spit up little cheesy lumps? Have you a disgust for fatty foods? Is there a tickling behind the palate? Have you pains behind the breast-bone?

Do you feel you are growing weaker? Is there a burning pain in the throat? Do you cough worse night and morning? Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?

If you have any of these symptoms you should consult the

## English and German Specialists.

The physicians of their medical staff have had twenty-five years' successful experience in the treatment of all diseases and ailments of the human family. Their skill is beyond question, their integrity past all dispute. They make no charge for consultation and advice. If they can cure your case their charges and terms are reasonable.

If they cannot give you relief they will tell you so, and it will cost you nothing. Correspondence solicited. All letters confidential.

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### "Jeb" Stuart's Confederate Boy Hero.

The Gallant Young Pelham and His Horse Artillery in the Battles of Stuart's Corps.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE used to say that the troopers who rode under the banners of the "Jeb" Stuart were the eyes of his army, the outpost guard to detect and signal danger. But the day when Burnside's Federals marched across the plains of the Rappahannock to attack the Confederates on the heights of Fredericksburg, dense fogs obscured the field. A trooper in his saddle could not see beyond his horse's head. The swish and tramp of the marching column revealed their movements, however, and the troopers emptied their carbines at the blind targets, then slowly retreated toward the hills. There was mounting in the saddle, the moment the dull reports of firing reached Stuart's reserve bivouacs. Still the attack was a surprise and Stonewall Jackson's line upon Hamilton Heights, in danger of being overrun by the Federals before the men in gray were ready for battle. A crisis like that must always have its hero, and the hero of Stonewall Jackson's battle at Hamilton Heights proved to be Maj. John Pelham, the boy leader of the horse artillery of Stuart's famous cavalry corps. The little major ordered his batteries to move down into the plain, but the horses were not in harness and the men were scattered about the camp. As soon as the teams for a single cannon were ready Maj. Pelham started down the slope, followed at a gallop by one Napoleon gun, manned by creoles from New Orleans. These creoles had been trained for their business by the boy artilleryman when he was a cadet just out of West Point, and men and leader knew each other. Their gun was the first to break the silence that morning and arouse the army for defense.

When the Federal leaders saw the havoc created in their advancing ranks by that single battery, they ordered five of their own batteries, one after another, to make a target of it. Other guns were rushed down the slope to join Pelham. When the

commissioned lieutenant and appointed drill master of a battery.

With his creole cannoniers, Lieut. Pelham fought all day at the first battle of Bull Run, and Gen. "Jeb" Stuart offered him a new battery of six pieces of horse artillery.

A battery of horse artillery which keeps its end up with a flying column like that led by Stuart finds enough excitement in war to cool the hottest blood. Pelham was raised to the rank of captain, and whenever Stuart rode on the peninsula his guns were at the front. At the battle of Cold Harbor and again at Manassas, Stuart's troopers fought side by side with Stonewall Jackson's corps. Jackson took Pelham by the hand on the field at Manassas and complimented him for the service of his guns. The boy was then 23 years old, and was promoted to command a battalion of artillery, with the rank of major.

After several hours of the most desperate and bloody fighting on record, the safety of the left flank of Lee's army at the battle of Antietam depended upon Stuart's cavalry and Maj. Pelham's guns. On the retreat from that field, after crossing the Potomac into Virginia, Pelham added to his laurels by a marvelous feat of personal gallantry. The Federals were close upon the heels of Lee's army, which was guarded on the retreat by Stuart's troopers. At one point the pursuing Federals came close upon a gun which Pelham kept far in advance of the others. Stuart ordered the boy to retire, but he begged so hard to remain a little longer that the request was granted. It became hotter and hotter, and even the cannoniers took advantage of Stuart's order and ran away. Pelham fired the piece in the face of the enemy, and then, all alone, mounted one of the lead horses to haul the cannon away. The horse was shot down. Pelham cut the traces, mounted another horse, and after he had got the remaining five fairly into a gallop the second horse was shot down under him. Mounting another, he started again, and the third horse was killed and cut from the traces. With the three remaining ones the piece was hauled back to safety.

All this was previous to the battle of Fredericksburg, where the young artilleryman won the high eulogium from Stonewall Jackson. Lee said to Jackson at that time, "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young." In his report Gen. Lee went still further, for he coupled the name of the boy with those of his generals, calling him a "gallant Pelham." A commission as lieutenant-colonel was issued at Richmond when Lee's report was read at the war department, but the parchment did not reach Lee's bivouac on the Rappahannock until the gallant boy had met his death in battle.

One day Stuart's line of pickets along the river was suddenly attacked by the Federals at Kelly's ford. Pelham was in the vicinity, but not on duty with his battalion. Sending a courier to bring up his guns, he galloped toward the scene of fighting and, overtaking a regiment of mounted men, that was wavering under the confusion of sudden attack, placed himself at its head and shouted, "Forward, boys! Forward, to victory and glory!" At that moment, a Federal shell fell over the squadron he was leading, and a fragment penetrated his brain. "The noble, the chivalric, the gallant Pelham is no more! His loss is irreparable," said Stuart in a message wired to the Confederate Congress.

But the most remarkable tribute of all, and one so rarely paid to a soldier of subordinate rank, that it is worthy to be quoted in full, was a general order issued by Stuart to commemorate the tragic death of the boy hero. It was as follows and appeared in the archives of the War Department of the Confederate States.

Headquarters, Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, March 20, 1863.

### STYX, THE BATTERY DOG.

Trained to Carry Sticks He Carried Cannon Balls.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

He was a fox terrier in the days when fox terriers were not as common as now, and he made his appearance in the battery one morning just as we were "hitching up" at daylight to resume the march interrupted by a night's rest in the vicinity of a small town in Louisiana. He attracted my attention by running up and placing at my feet a small stick and then backing off a few paces with every muscle of his body on the stretch, asking me as pleadingly as if he spoke, to throw it that he might have the exquisite pleasure of catching it to be brought back again and thrown.

The captain of a battery has at such a time something else to do than throw sticks for dogs to fetch, and when Styx saw me mount my horse he abandoned me and started off a sergeant who treated him with even greater contempt. Nothing abashed

would be different, very different, indeed! Could he make anything plainer than that? Wasn't that to be understood—comprehended by the dumbest intellect? In short, had a dog no rights?

The next day we were in action. The enemy had made a gallant stand in their retreat at a narrow pass, where it was most difficult for us to advance, and here the genius of Styx came into great play. The "number five" man, as he is called, runs between the limber and the gun when the battery is in action, carrying the missile or cartridge from the ammunition chest to the "number two" man, who places it in the gun, when the "number one" sends it home with the rammer. Styx had joined one of the gun detachments and was acting as "number five" man. Receiving the cartridge from "number six," who took it from the chest, he rushed like lightning to the gun and delivered his burden to the expectant artilleryman. He was in his element now! The thunder of the guns could hardly drown his shrieks of joy as he rushed back for having delivered one charged to get another—this was something like it! Why hadn't we



STYX AS NO. 5 MAN.

he picked up the stick and trotted with the column, which was now moving along the road and into which the battery hauled from the roadside with the accompaniments of clanking trace-chains and rumbling wheels.

Styx maintained his position somewhere between our gun carriages all day, refusing to be allured by the dashing cavalry or the sober infantry as now and then changes occurred in the column, and late in the afternoon, when we halted for the night, he reported himself at my particular fire as if he were on duty as an orderly. He asked not for food or caresses, but putting down a stick at my feet, declared in his fox terrier language, that if I would please throw that for him just once he would consider all

played that game before—now he saw what a battery was for!

Three days after came the catastrophe. We were drawn up in line of battle to await developments, and for a long time nothing developed. Finally a distant battery began to give us its attention. Now and then the shells exploded in our front or over our heads. Styx was sitting, with eager eyes, in the midst of his favorite detachment. Suddenly an almost spent six-pound solid shot from the enemy struck just in front of us, and rolled, as it seemed, slowly into the battery. "More fun!" said Styx to himself, and jumped for it. For the first time he had miscalculated. But then his experience with artillery had been of the briefest. The moving mass of iron, which seemed as harmless as a rubber ball, crushed the life out of the active little volunteer.

We all mourned him, and the general said, when I told him about it, "Well, you know war can't be carried on without some loss." F. W. CARPENTH.

### HARVESTING SEAWEED.

Some of the Curious Customs That Attend it in the Channel Islands.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

To the average American citizen this fact carries with it little of import, but how much does it mean to the poor peasant coast dweller of the British Isles? To these hardy, but poverty-stricken people, the annual opening of the seaweed harvest means income and even food. For during "hard seasons" the coast peasants of Western Ireland live almost entirely on seaweed, and cliff moss. And even when they do not have to feed upon the seaweed, it may serve to bring them in a miserably small, but assured income, when sold for fertilizing purposes.

In the Channel Islands the gathering of seaweed and its sale as a fertilizer, is a business of the summer, a paramount business. So highly indeed is seaweed prized that the legislative chamber of the Isle of Jersey (for little Jersey has no parliament, though big Ireland has not) devotes special attention to the subject. About one hundred thousand tons of weed are gathered in Jersey alone during a single

season. Some of this goes to the island farmers, but the major portion finds its way to England and France.

The writer visited Jersey during the seaweed harvest of 1894, and made trips to the various bays and inlets where the collection of "drift-weed" had been made throughout the winter. In certain districts officials paid in kind (they obtain extra lots of seaweed for their services) are appointed to see that the wrack gatherers remove the stuff in fair and equal portions. Each wrack gatherer pays a tax of a farthing per ton to the island.

The opening of the seaweed harvest

is attended with great formality. At a special sitting of the island courts in or about Easter-tide, the judges in all the solemnity of arm chairs and scarlet robes, decide, after hearing representatives of the various parishes on what day the harvest may open. In 1894 the date April 15 was chosen. But the day is usually fixed for months later. This year the harvest opened in July. A black-gowned official then gravely utters the proclamation, and until the tide has turned on that particular day, it is a criminal offense to cut any of the seaweed with which the rocks are covered.

Meanwhile preparations are being made at the farms all over Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. The winter plowing is over, all the potatoes are in the ground, and the wagons are brought down to the shore, so as to be in readiness for the great day.

The weather is an important factor in the day's proceedings, but it is no bar. Wet or fine, sunshine or snow, the work has to be done, and from every direction thousands of merry harvesters come jolting along the various roads toward the sea. Every

available hand is pressed into service, and the writer was, for a novice, surprised to see a fairly active seaweed gatherer.

The harvesters are armed with short, strong sickles and provided with good stocks of provender, of which the piece de resistance is a substantial and toothsome "wrack cake," made for the occasion and solely at this time of year.

The boats go out while the tide is still ebbing and secure the more distant and richly-clothed rocks, so that when the carts can reach them at low water heaps of seaweed are ready for removal.

A large proportion of the crop is at once, while fresh and wet, spread over the fields. As the poetess, Eliza Cook, sang:

"The wrack! the wrack! O the wrack shall be  
For we come to gather the wrack of the sea,  
To quicken the grain of the earth."

In Cornwall, Wales, the Scottish Hebrides and Ireland the seaweed harvest also begins in the early summer, and is a considerable source of profit. But seaweed gathering in all its glory must be sought for in the Channel Isles.

GERALD BRENNAN.

### ROUNDERS AND FEEDER.

Rounders, that old-time game with bat and ball, is always a favorite. It is played with bat and ball by any number divided into equal sides. The bat is a round stick about two feet long; five posts are placed in a circle as bases, and one player, called the feeder, stands in front of the home to throw the ball for the striker to hit.

The following diagram gives the position of the bases and feeder. H is the home, where the striker stands, and F is the feeder.

The figures represent the bases; the outlayers are distributed about the field. The play commences thus: The feeder tosses the ball slowly to the player, who strikes at it. If he hits it he runs to first base, and so on onward to the second, third and so on, and another player takes up the bat. If, however, he misses the ball, or is hit by it, by the feeder or an outlayer, while passing from base to base, or the ball he struck is caught, he is out, and the game proceeds without him. When all are out but one player, the last takes what is called the "rounders," that is, he has the choice of three balls, and if he succeeds in striking the ball far enough to enable him to run completely around the circle before the ball can be brought or thrown in to the home, all his side go in again for another inning, but if he misses each of the three balls or is caught or round out, the outsiders come in, and the game is reversed, to be played again in the same manner by those who were before the feeders.

"Feeder" is a similar game to rounders, except that only one player, the feeder, is in the field, who remains until he succeeds in catching the ball, or striking the player with it as he passes from base to base. Feeders is played without sides, usually by three or four players.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

Speed in Walking.

"There's no end of people," said a man who walks a great deal himself, "who think they could walk four miles an hour, and very likely they could, but they would have to move along very briskly to do it. As a matter of fact, very few people indeed do walk four miles an hour; three miles is a very fair gait, and when one exceeds that he is beginning to walk fast. If my recollection serves the old common time in the army carried a man and a greengrothes-miles an hour, and quick time two and seven-eighths miles an hour. The distances which the soldier covers in an hour have now been increased somewhat by slightly increasing the length of his steps, but my impression is that the common time remains under three miles an hour. Certainly three miles would be good, fair walking, and fully up to men's average speed."

Our esteemed townsman, Bud Gravel, placed upon our desk yesterday a handsomely-shaped nugget. It weighed twenty-seven pounds. We have credited him with three months' subscription to the Lyre. We are pleased to see that Mr. Gravel, who is one of our best citizens, is doing well. He is one of a syndicate who expect to buy a quart of whisky on Saturday night. —Pittsburgh Times.

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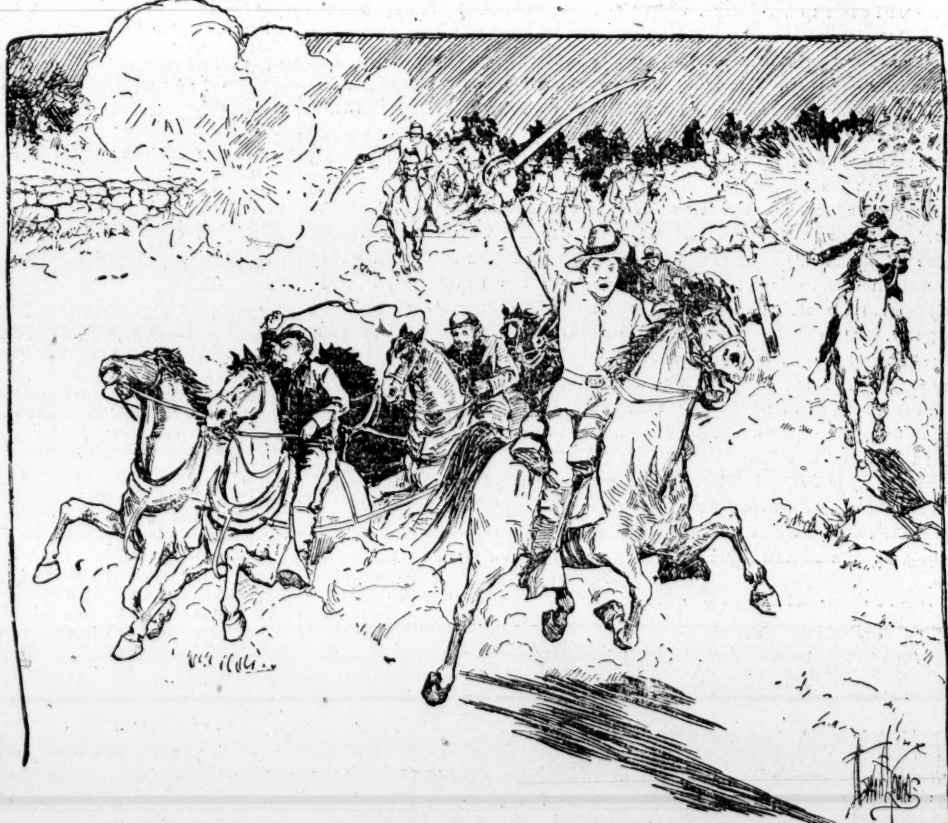
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MAJ. PELHAM STARTED DOWN THE SLOPE.

### General Orders, No. 9:

The major-general commanding appraches with reluctance the painful duty of announcing to the division his irreparable loss in the death of Maj. John Pelham, commanding the horse artillery. He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Kelly's Ford, March 17, with a battle cry on his lips, and the light of victory beaming in his eye. To you, his comrade, it is needless to dwell upon what you have so often witnessed, his prowess in action. You well know how, though young in years and a mere stripling in appearance, remarkable for his genuine modesty of deportment, he yet displayed on the battlefield the conduct of a veteran, and displayed in his handsome person the most imperturbable coolness in danger. His eye had glanced over the battlefield of this army from the first Manassas to the moment of his death, and he was a brilliant actor in all. In token of respect for his cherished memory the horse artillery and division staff will wear the military badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of major-general, J. E. B. STUART. GEORGE LANGDON KILMER.

Dawson Pettibone has finished his new well in the rear of his kitchen. It now has eleven feet of ice water in it, and he has washed over \$5,000 in dust from the dirt taken out.

[Washington Times.] Klondyke appears to be the only place on earth where a man can have sunstroke and frozen toes and mosquito bites at one and the same time.

obligations discharged in full, and I threw it. He brought it back before it had fairly touched the ground, and worried me for more of it. The evening passed and morning came.

Then the same thing over again. Would I please throw a stick for him? Only once; once would be enough! But I had learned his capacity and his utter mendacity on this particular question, and dismissed him to the care of a non-commissioned officer. This man had been a dog fancier before he took to soldiering, and he confided to me that the breed was the finest breed of a very rare variety, worth a fabulous sum in "England."

A great day that proved for the corporal—was not so great for the dog. The latter seemed to have some glimmering of the relative importance of a captain and a corporal, and to be greatly disgusted at leaving the former for the latter. In fact, what with his notion of losing his official position as the captain's dog and the further disenchantment of stick-throwing, he became somewhat morose and suspicious were entertained that he intended to go over to the enemy. As this desertion might involve him in the most serious consequences, orders were given to keep a strict watch upon him, and it seemed evident that these orders were as fully understood by him as by those appointed to guard him, for he declared by vigorous wagging of his stump of a tail that he had no intention of leaving the battery, not the least. However he might be treated—neglected or caressed, entertained or snubbed—it was all one to him. Of course, of no one was ever to throw a stick for him that indeed



AN ENGLISH SEAWEED GATHERER.

season. Some of this goes to the island farmers, but the major portion finds its way to England and France.

The writer visited Jersey during the seaweed harvest of 1894, and made trips to the various bays and inlets where the collection of "drift-weed" had been made throughout the winter. In certain districts officials paid in kind (they obtain extra lots of seaweed for their services) are appointed to see that the wrack gatherers remove the stuff in fair and equal portions. Each wrack gatherer pays a tax of a farthing per ton to the island.

The opening of the seaweed harvest



## Cuba's Next President.

[Contributed to The Times.]

RECENT dispatches brought from the island by special messenger Mazorra render it almost certain that Gen. Bartolome Maso will be the next President of the provisional government of Cuba.

There is probably no man living who is better fitted or more entitled to occupy the presidential chair than this intrepid and uncompromising defender of Cuban independence.

In no other way can Cuba show her gratitude and appreciation of those sterling qualities which have caused Maso to be loved and admired by the million and more of patriots who are praying and fighting against overwhelming odds for liberty. But it is not gratitude alone which prompts the selection of Maso to fill the position of chief executive.

He is in every way eminently fitted to successfully handle the reins of government during these trying times of war, which requires a happy combination of firmness, tempered with tact; of decision, mingled with diplomacy.

Maso is not an obtrusive man, but

friends in arms were waiting to welcome them.

BURNED HIS ESTATE RATHER THAN ACCEPT SPANISH GOLD.

The letters of Gomez and Marti give to Bartolome Maso the honor of being rather of the present revolution. During the first weeks of the war Maso was sent to him offering \$50,000 for La Jauita. This Maso refused, saying that he would rather apply the torch while the estate was still his own property. That night he burned every building to the ground.

Maso is 67 years old, although he looks ten years younger. His eyes are keen and bright and an abundance of iron-gray hair covers a well-shaped head. He is a great reader and student and an enthusiastic supporter of education. His hammock swings under the same canopy with that of Salvador Cisneros, the present President, and between the two there is not only perfect harmony, but a genuine brotherly love and esteem. Should Maso, by any accident, become President of Cuba tomorrow, there would be no radical change in the policy of the administration, and even the present Cabinet would probably remain intact.

RATHER LIVE A HERMIT THAN SUBMIT.

But one thing is most certain, there



BARTOLOME MASO.

his presence in quiet council or heated debate is always felt. He is an effective orator, legislator or fighter. He is the Richelieu of the Cuban republic. Small of stature, and slight in build, he is still a most magnetic man, and one can almost feel the thoughts that emanate from the mind before they are uttered. Maso is very observant of details, an excellent listener, and a brilliant conversationalist. Although making no pretense as a poet many bright stanzas, containing both rhyme and reason, as well as measure, spring from his brain, affording entertainment and instruction to those around him.

A portion of his education was acquired in Paris as well as his knowledge of the French language. Of English he knows but very little, but that little he knows correctly, had been several weeks in his company, not dreaming that he understood a word of English, when he one day indulged in a comment so well placed and pronounced that I was astounded. But no amount of coaxing could induce him to attempt a conversation in the language.

FIRST MAN TO TAKE UP ARMS.

Maso studies men as doctors would patients, and he seldom makes a mistake in diagnosing their true strength or weakness. He is effectively diplomatic where the present occupant of the chair is inclined to be combative. And yet both of these grand old men are devoted to and tolling for the attainment of the same purpose, the freedom of Cuba, and the admiration of Maso's ability is so sincere that he has even offered to resign in his favor at any time.

There are many reasons for this universal and unbounded faith in Maso. With hand and brain he has always been ready to fight for Cuban independence, and, although the son of a Spaniard, he would never be content with anything but independence absolute. With his brothers, Rafael and Isais, he fought through the "ten years' war" from '68 to '78, winning the rank of major-general. His brothers lost their lives, but he never gave up the struggle until Cuba was free. He refused to sign the treaty of Zanjou, and when Marti, on February 22, 1895, gave the word to the beginning of the present revolution, Bartolome Maso was the first man to take up arms against Spain.

He did not wait until others would do, or who would follow; he left the city of Manzanillo, his birthplace, and went to his country estate of La Jauita, nine miles distant, where he commenced to gather about him a force of patriots. Here he was visited by a delegation of autonomists, headed by Hermilio Leyva, who tried to persuade him that a struggle such as he proposed was ill-advised and ill-timed; that the cause of autonomy, properly advanced, might bring success, but independence was chimerical and impossible.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

Maso replied: "Hermilio, you and some of your followers, in the old war signed with me an edict which made it an offense punishable with death to approach a Cuban soldier with a proposition of peace based on any condition but absolute independence. From this moment I shall establish the same rule in my camp, and if you say another word on the subject to me I shall put that law into execution. You will take with you \$10,000 which I owe to Manzanillo of Cienfuegos. I do not want it said that I have gone to war to escape my debts. Pay the money to this Spaniard and then I will have the race, except to fight until we have liberty and independence in Cuba."

The next day Maso was joined by Andres Guerra, and Enrique Cesped. Together they marched with thirty followers upon the village of Califo, where they captured from the Guardia civil a small supply of arms and ammunition, which started the revolution in Santiago de Cuba, or the "Orgullo." When Maso landed there in March, and Gomez arrived in April, the battle had been won, and

would be no possibility of compromise with Spanish arms. Under his administration there can be no home rule, no autonomy, no peace until the monarchical emblem of red and yellow—black and gold—is forever banished from the island of Cuba. There is no vacillation, no half-way measure in Maso's composition. During the doubtful period of 1880 to 1890, when discouraged by the failure of what was known as the "little war," most Cubans lost hope and seemed to be in doubt as to what step would be best. Maso alone stood out for independence absolute.

"There is no other way out of the difficulty," he said, "we must either be free men or be slaves. Spain will permit no Cuban to be anything but a tax-paying serf. If we would have self-respect, we must have independence. This Spain will never give until compelled to."

"If we cannot enjoy freedom ourselves let us fight and win it for our children. To me, the very thought of autonomy under the Spanish flag is degradation and disgrace. Rather than submit to it I would go to the mountains and live the life of a hermit. There I might at least be free to think without paying tribute to Spain."

Maso, like all Cubans, is a great admirer of the United States. "If I have studied your republic carefully," he once said to me, "I have great confidence in your people and in your institutions, but still I do not understand them. Your government is supposed to represent the people. It is selected and placed in power to carry out their will, and yet they do not seem to fail to do so. Your rulers, when in office, do not seem to be studying the desires or the welfare of the nation. To me they seem to be trying to see how few promises they may fulfill and still remain in office."

His opinion of the United States (the people) and I do not trust her. That is I put but little faith in the party pledges and administrative promises which are so often held out to Cuba. Your Congressional resolutions and legislative expressions of sympathy have many times raised great hopes in our breasts, but the irresponsible and to us cruel indifference of our government has put an end to such thought long ago. We feel that from the United States, at least, we are entitled to the recognition of belligerency. We will be grateful if it ever comes, but we have ceased to expect it.

The single star of our flag is emblematic of our fate. We have got to fight our battle for freedom alone. This century seems too busy to furnish us with a Lafayette. But what is it, just the same? We will get there, just the same." GEORGE RENO.

[Copyright, 1897, by S. S. McClure Co.]

WHERE WE ARE AT.

[With apologies to Fred W. Pearson's "Where We Are."]

Sometimes when rushing of the can, we wonder where we're at.

It may be when the keg begins low, the beer is getting flat.

It may be when it's late at night, and we're home from afar.

We've missed the last darned car, and we're stuck in a jam.

And let us know distinctly where we're at.

And when at length our weary feet reach home and find the door fast locked, and not a light in sight.

We know what's coming, sure! We pound and pound and pound and pound, and our hands are sore.

Until our hands are sore, and we're heard to cross the floor.

Great joy! Won't let me in; in fact, refuses flat.

"Men who come home at 2 a.m. can stay just where they're at."

NED W. BRERSON.

Bill Jacobs made a pretty good strike on the Little Juniper this week. He struck plenty of gold at a depth of three feet, but as the lumps were too big to carry, he closed up the hole and has staked another claim further up the creek.

## Our Second Sweeping Sale

Is still on. We had a big business last week and want to eclipse last weeks' business this week. Come help us. It will pay you well, as the articles mentioned below are positive bargains for all week. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

## Black Dress Goods.

At 25c YARD Black Brocade Novelties of handsome Black Ladies' Cloth. These goods are from 38-in. to 42-in wide, and a great value at 40c.

At 35c YARD. Our line of 36c Serge and Brocade Novelties. These goods are from 38-in. to 42-in wide, and a great value at 40c.

At 50c YARD About 700 yards of Fast Black Henrietta, Cashmere, plain and figured. Also Alpaca, storm and plain Serges, regular 75c.

At 75c YARD 1400 yards of Fast Black Henrietta, Cashmere and Solists storm and diagonal Serges, ranging in width from 36 inches to 54 inches, worth up to \$1.25 yard.

## Colored Wash Goods.

At 5c About 95 pieces of different colored patterns and colorings, comprising such goods as Taffeta, Lisse, Silk effects, Dimities, Lawns, Regular 10c and 12 1/2c grade.

At 8c Our entire stock of 15c Organdies, Lawns, Dimities, Lappet Mulls, Calicoes, Come in solid colors, checks, plaids and stripes.

At 9c 1300 yards Black Sateen with small colored figures: Corded Dimities, Dotted Swiss, Organdies and Duck Suitings, goods worth up to 18c yard.

## Household Goods.

BEDSPREADS, Honeycomb, very large size, hemmed ready for use, worth 90c; sweeping price 75c.

BEDSPREADS, extra heavy and large size, soft plush, no woven hemmed edges, hand-colored designs, worth \$1.75; sweeping price \$1.25.

BEDSPREADS, a lot of about 12 dozen French Marseilles spread, slightly soiled on wrong side; we offer these at the low price of \$3.25.

SHELF OILCLOTH, best quality, colored and plain, in solid and white, worth 30c yard; sweeping price 30c.

## Gloves.

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves, fast black; worth 25c; sweeping price 15c.

Chamois Gloves, 2 pairs, warranted to wash, worth 85c; sweeping price 50c.

Mitts, pure fast black, closely woven, worth 25c; sweeping price 15c.

## Shirt Waists.

At 55c Late styles of Ladies' Waists, made of fine material, with cuffs; goods worth up to 90c.

At 75c About 50 dozen Ladies' Waists, made of dimities, lawns, and other fine materials; worth up to \$1.50.

## H'dkerchiefs.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, come in plain white, hemstitched and initialed, worth 10c; sweeping price 6c.

Handkerchiefs, come nicely embroidered, hemstitched and initialed, worth 12c; sweeping price 12c.

## Straw Hats.

2c for 40c Men's Straw Hats, straight rim, new style 25c.

50c 50c 75c and \$1 Men's Straw Hats, black and white, worth 15c.

## Parrots.

I AM sure that all my little friends who read The Times know something of parrots, those pretty birds that seem almost human with their power of speech. Some of them are very bright and learn to say many things. I once heard of a parrot who was very profane, and would swear dreadfully. He was the property of an old sea captain, and had taken several voyages with him, and the captain, though a good man otherwise, had fallen into the wicked habit of swearing when he was the least bit disturbed.

This captain had a friend who was a minister, and who had two or three little children. He had been very kind to the old captain, and so he wished to send him a nice present, and there was nothing which he thought the good man and his little children would prize so much as his beautiful parrot. So he came ashore he bought a fine cage for pretty Polly, and placing the parrot within it sent them down to the parsonage. The cage was put on the table in the sitting-room, and Polly looked about her as if she were trying to determine whether she should feel at home in her new quarters. The servant went to call the minister, and he came with his happy little children to see the beautiful parrot which their friend, the captain, had sent them. But as they gathered about the table Polly began to talk, and she poured out such a volume of oaths and shocking profanity that the good minister, seeing his little children by the hand, bent a hasty retreat from the room, thinking that the very Evil One himself must have taken possession of the bird which his friend, the captain, had sent him.

But all parrots do not swear, so they are great pets with their bright plumage and sociable ways. Mrs. Freeman G. Teed, who is now stopping at the Redlands Hotel, writes me as follows about her parrot:

"You will find inclosed an article taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer in regard to a parrot having laid some eggs. I did not know until I saw it that it was considered unusual but I wish to tell you about my parrot who has done equally as well. Polly laid an egg eight years ago, and one in her cage last summer, and two more last week up stairs under the chiffonier. She is a green bird, with yellow head and red wings, is very seldom in her cage except to sleep, and walks about the house like one of the family. The eggs were in size about as large as a guinea fowl, blue white."

And here is the clipping of which she speaks, and which I am sure that my little friends will read with interest:

"George W. Elstun, residing on Gil-

## Linens, Etc.

CREAM DAMASK, extra heavy quality, full width, neat patterns, worth 30c; sweeping price 27c.

CREAM DAMASK, 58 inches wide, extra heavy, round thread, good weight, regular 90c grade; sweeping price 73c.

BLEACHED DAMASK, strictly pure linen, wide width, handsome patterns, worth \$1 yard; sweeping price 73c.

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK, full 2 yds. wide, floral patterns, good firm quality, bargains at 75c; sweeping price 50c.

TOWELING, pure linen unbleached, heavy quality, fast edges, worth 5c; sweeping price 5c.

TOWELING, bleached, Barnsley make, extra heavy, woven red edges, worth 12 1/2c; sweeping price 10c.

GLASS TOWELING, 18 inches wide, excellent quality, pure linen, comes in checked and stripes, good value at 16c; sweeping price 12 1/2c.

## Ladies' Skirts.

DRESS SKIRTS, made of all-wool chevilot; come in small checks of brown and tan, woven border and wide waist, lined, cut wide, worth \$3.50; sweeping price \$2.29.

DRESS SKIRTS, made of solid black broadcloth material, floral patterns, velvet bound and taffeta lined, worth \$1; sweeping price \$1.29.

DRESS SKIRTS, come in navy blue, heavy serge, and black figured moirai, bottom bound and wide waist, taffeta lined, worth \$3.50; sweeping price \$4.00.

UNDERSKIRTS, made of grass linen in striped effects, cut wide and made with deep ruffle, worth \$1; sweeping price 68c.

## Towels.

BATH TOWELS, extra heavy, large size, come with wox, colored border and plain, worth 25c; sweeping price 15c.

BATH TOWELS, heaviest quality, extra large size of 25 in. wide, by 38 in. long, a great bargain at 35c; sweeping price 25c.

TOWELS, linen, black, red borders, good size, worth 15c; sweeping price 10c.

TOWELS, linen, woven red borders, extra large size of 25 in. wide, worth 30c; sweeping price 19c.

## The Saunterer.

THE English language gets mixed sometimes in the mouths of little children and is made to do duty in a way that oftentimes surprises us.

A little tot of the Saunterer's acquaintance was out walking the other day. The glory and splendor of the day was all about them in all the tree tops, flowers nodded by the wayside, and there was life and gladness in the very air she breathed. But by and by a funeral procession wound its long way through the busy streets.

There were the hearse and all the mournful trappings of sorrow. The dark plumes waved from its top, and then turned slowly and went into the house where she met her mother, and with a voice full of subdued emotion, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, when I was out on the street there I saw a curse, and there was a coffin in it, too."

I saw a few days ago a little child upon the street cars that my heart was sorry for. Not more than five, or six brief years had she lived in this world, yet her face was sad and wan, and had a look of care. No light of

## Knitted Underwear.

UNION SUITS, ladies' made of good grade Moca cotton, half sleeves and full length, Onetta style, silk finished, extra quality, worth 50c; sweeping price 39c.

UNION SUITS, ladies, long sleeves and full length, Onetta style, silk finished, extra quality, worth 50c; sweeping price 50c.

UNION SUITS, ladies, long sleeves and full length, Onetta style, silk finished, extra quality, worth 50c; sweeping price 89c.

LADIES' VESTS, made of Egyptian cotton, come in sleeveless and half sleeves, very elastic, a bargain at 25c; sweeping price 15c.

LADIES' VESTS, come in long and short sleeves, Egyptian cotton, moca colored, worth 25c; sweeping price 17c.

DRAWERS, extra wide, made of Farwell muslin, finished in embroidery, a bargain at 60c; sweeping price 42c.

DRAWERS, a handsome assortment of wide-cut, trimmed in fine embroidery, yoke belt, worth 75c; sweeping price 50c.

SHIRTS, made of Hope muslin with 12 inch Victoria lawn ruffle, trimmed in fine embroidery, worth \$1.50; sweeping price \$1.00.

LADIES' LAUNES, made of fine quality muslin, trimmed with very handsome embroidery, cut very full and long, worth \$1; sweeping price 75c.

LADIES' GOWNS, come in the cambric and muslin, tucked yoke back, trimmed and finished in Hamburg embroidery, worth \$1.50; sweeping price \$1.00.

CORSET COVERS, made of plain out of good grade muslin, finished in seams, come high and low neck, worth 15c; sweeping price 9c.

LADIES' HOSE, guaranteed fast black, double heel and toe, seamless, worth 15c; sweeping price 10c.

LADIES' HOSE, black and tan, come in drop stitch and plain, weaves, extra value at 25c; sweeping price 17c.

CHILDREN'S HOSE, fine, heavy, ribbed fast black, cut full length, worth 30c; sweeping price 22c.

## Mrs. R. Berry.

Mrs. R. Berry, who resides at No. 1016 East Fourth street, Boyle Heights, says: "Doctor, you do not know how grateful I feel to you for what you have done for my little nephew. He has been such a sufferer for over a year, and I am much gratified to see him restored to his usual health. For a long time we have noticed that when he would take a little cold his hearing would get very dull. His nose would stop up so that he could not breathe without difficulty. His breath was often very offensive and his sleep was very much disturbed. Often at night he made such a snoring noise that it was positively distressing to hear him. Two months ago I placed him under treatment with Drs. Shores, and since that time I have closely followed their instructions, and I am glad to say that he has improved ever since and, at this time he seems to be entirely cured. He can breathe freely through his nose, the breath is no longer offensive, his sleep is sound and refreshing, and I cheerfully recommend Drs. Shores' treatment for catarrh. Any one interested may call on me at any time and I will gladly verify the above statement."

More New Testimony.

MRS. A. M. FLOOD, who resides at 831 Castelar St., Los Angeles, says: "I have a sufferer from Asthma for the last seven or eight years. He has been treated with many doctors and used a great number of patent and proprietary remedies, but of all the treatment that I have used Drs. Shores' is the best. I have been under treatment with Drs. Shores for nearly three months and I can say that my improvement has been steady and satisfactory from the beginning and I can cheerfully recommend Drs. Shores' Treatment."

Home Treatment Cures.

Every mail brings scores of letters telling of the wonderful success of Drs. Shores' home treatment. If you live at a distance and want to consult Drs. Shores, write them for their new symptom list and have your case diagnosed, and get expert advice free. Read the testimonials of well-known people who have been cured at home by Drs. Shores & Shores' new treatment.

"SAN BERNARDINO (Cal.), Aug. 15, 1897. "Drs. Shores & Shores, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Doctors: As you requested me to write you at the end of two weeks I hereby submit my report. While I have only been under treatment about two weeks, I feel like a new man. My catarrh is decidedly better, my nose does not stop up any more, and I do not hawk and spit so much in the morning. My appetite is good and I sleep well. If there is any change you want to make in my medicine, please let me know. Very truly, T. Q. CLARK."

"AVALON, Catalina, Aug. 13, 1897. "Drs. Shores & Shores, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Sirs: Inclosed please find \$5 to pay for my next month's treatment of medicine. I am improving every day, and am now getting on my feet. Your treatment will entirely and permanently cure me. I am satisfied that your opinion in regard to my case not being consumptive was right. My cough has almost entirely ceased, and my catarrh is greatly improved. Am gaining in flesh very rapidly. Yours truly, J. B. COOK."

"SAN PEDRO (Cal.), July 10, 1897. "Drs. Shores & Shores, No. 345 South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Sirs: I write you today to let you know what your home treatment has done for me. For many years I have been a sufferer from catarrh of the nose and throat. My stomach was also very bad. Two months' treatment has entirely cured me. You may publish this letter if you like. Respectfully, MARY SMITH."

"There is one thing, I must say, that is proved by this, times are getting easier, and money is a vast deal plentier than it was a few months ago. The procession has caught up with the 'advance agents of prosperity,' and the calamity howlers will soon be out of time. We are entering upon an era of growth and prosperity, such as the 'advance agents of prosperity' cannot disturb. And as if old Mother Earth were in sympathy with our affairs, she is opening her rich mines and pouring out her golden treasures. The poor man makes his fortune in a few days and becomes the 'bloated capitalist.' And what is the man who 'works with his jaw' the labor agitator going to do about it? Is he going to destroy the fortunate man as an enemy of labor, because, forsooth, his brow is wreathed with the rich treasure from the soil and his hitherto empty coffers are filled with gold? Hasn't a man a right to the fruits of his honest labor, be they of brawn or brain? Just let your honest sense of right answer, and we are sure to an echo what your response will be."

I saw a few days ago a little child upon the street cars that my heart was sorry for. Not more than five, or six brief years had she lived in this world, yet her face was sad and wan, and had a look of care. No light of

THE SAUNTERER.

THE English language gets mixed sometimes in the mouths of little children and is made to do duty in a way that oftentimes surprises us.

A little tot of the Saunterer's acquaintance was out walking the other day. The glory and splendor of the day was all about them in all the tree tops, flowers nodded by the wayside, and there was life and gladness in the very air she breathed. But by and by a funeral procession wound its long way through the busy streets.

There were the hearse and all the mournful trappings of sorrow. The dark plumes waved from its top, and then turned slowly and went into the house where she met her mother, and with a voice full of subdued emotion, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, when I was out on the street there I saw a curse, and there was a coffin in it, too."

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## FREE, FREE.

Every Day This Week all Sick Persons are Invited To Call at Doctors Shores' Office, 345 S. Main St., and Receive a Careful Diagnosis, Complete Examination and Good Advice Absolutely Free.

This generous offer is made at this particular season of the year for two reasons, viz: First, we have more time to carefully talk over your case with you, noting each minute symptom and correctly weighing each and every complication that may be connected with your disease, so if you have a very old, chronic, complicated trouble, don't miss this opportunity to come in and visit with us, tell us your trouble and see if anything can be done for you! Remember, if we cannot cure you, we do not advise you to take our treatment.

## We Guarantee to Cure All Cases Placed Under Treatment.

Secondly:—At this particular season of the year the climatic conditions are particularly favorable for the treatment and cure chronic diseases.

Catarrh, which is the most prevalent of all chronic diseases, yields to treatment in one to two months.

Rheumatism is treated at this season with less liabilities to back-sets.

Asthma, that most distressing of all diseases can be cured now on account of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere.

Kidney Trouble should be cured at this season of the year, while the weather is favorable. In fact, nearly all chronic diseases, owing to the favorable climatic conditions can be cured now.

## CURED OF CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

Little Raymond Tunnickliff Restored to Health.



Mrs. R. Berry, who resides at No. 1016 East Fourth street, Boyle Heights, says: "Doctor, you do not know how grateful I feel to you for what you have done for my little nephew. He has been such a sufferer for over a year, and I am much gratified to see him restored to his usual health. For a long time we have noticed that when he would take a little cold his hearing would get very dull. His nose would stop up so that he could not breathe without difficulty. His breath was often very offensive and his sleep was very much disturbed. Often at night he made such a snoring noise that it was positively distressing to hear him. Two months ago I placed him under treatment with Drs. Shores, and since that time I have closely followed their instructions, and I am glad to say that he has improved ever since and, at this time he seems to be entirely cured. He can breathe freely through his nose, the breath is no longer offensive, his sleep is sound and refreshing, and I cheerfully recommend Drs. Shores'



## World's Greatest Gold Mine.

[Contributed to The Times.]

**B**ALLARAT is the greatest gold-mining city in the world, and its monster claim, "the Band, Barton and Albion councils," is the greatest gold mine extant. It has been worked for millions, is as profitable and apparently as inexhaustible now as ever. It contains 100 miles of tunnels, all lying under the city of Ballarat.

(The Band, Barton and Albion councils, which were left when the caverns were constructed.)

**TWO THOUSAND FEET INTO THE EARTH.**

The entrances to the mines are outside of the city proper, and on the way to them one comes upon old, silent subterranean passages and shafts long

densely wooded. The miners cleared them and then turned over every inch of the dirt in quest of gold. One can still see traces of the miner's shovel and pick all over the big section of suburban Ballarat. There is not a foot of valley or virgin soil for miles around the city. Every inch has been prodded and turned by the miner. Beneath it all run the winzes, chutes and drives of a number of big claims and one inadvertently treads with a light step from the instinctive fear of tramping too hard and breaking through the crust.

**AN UNDERGROUND CITY.**  
A visitor to this mine is provided with a suit of ditching clothes in the assay office near the entrance. The suit is made of ticking cloth or canvas, and does much to rid one of too great an air of self-respect. All communication in the mine is carried on by means of a car, which is lowered or raised from level to level. Visitors are sent down to the lowest level and then allowed to walk up the inclined planes which connect the tunnels with each other. Trucks and small cars with headlights flash around in the darkness and thousands of workmen come and go with a surety which shows a long familiarity with their surroundings. In fact, it is an underground city in itself, with al-

lowed to drop to the level below. In many cases long oblique shafts or drives are constructed, and the ore is allowed to drop through these until it finally rests in the bottom of the mine directly under the vertical shaft. Through which it is hauled up to the surface.

In places the rock does not run in such a regular manner. For instance, there are slides or cross-courses of mullock which drive the lode of quartz out of its line. The slide works in through a small dislocation in the beds of the rock along a line of fissure and cuts off the lode. The cause is volcanic action. Geologists say it is thrown up. Practical miners say the contrary, because the mullock is smaller at the bottom than at the top. Often this cross-course is ninety to one hundred feet wide. All of the quartz lodes in Victoria in which leads of gold are found run north and south, having a dip of 25 deg. east and west.

**A BLESSING TO VICTORIA.**  
The richness of this mine is in the quantity and regularity of the stone, backed by the systematic mining and perfect management, for the rock does not now average above one-half ounce of standard gold to the ton. Very seldom can a speck of gold be seen in the rock. The Band Barton and Albion mine employs a very large force. It has been blessing to Victoria, doing a big share to house and feed the 100,000 people who live about its ramifications of drives and shafts. Life in these underground passages is not nearly so disagreeable as life in a coal mine. Strange to say, there are never any explosions due to noxious gases. The tunnels and shafts are constantly filled with pure air. Sometimes a tunnel becomes nearly closed by reason of the timbers becoming depressed under the heavy weight which rests upon them above. In fact, very little fatality has accompanied the working of this mine, and though commerce is above in the light of day, the thousands of ghost-like forms beneath earth contentedly pick a living from the hard apparently very well satisfied with their lot in life.

J. F. HOBBS.  
[Copyright, 1897, by S. S. McClure Co.]

### KLONDYKE'S RECEPTION OF A TENDER FOOT.

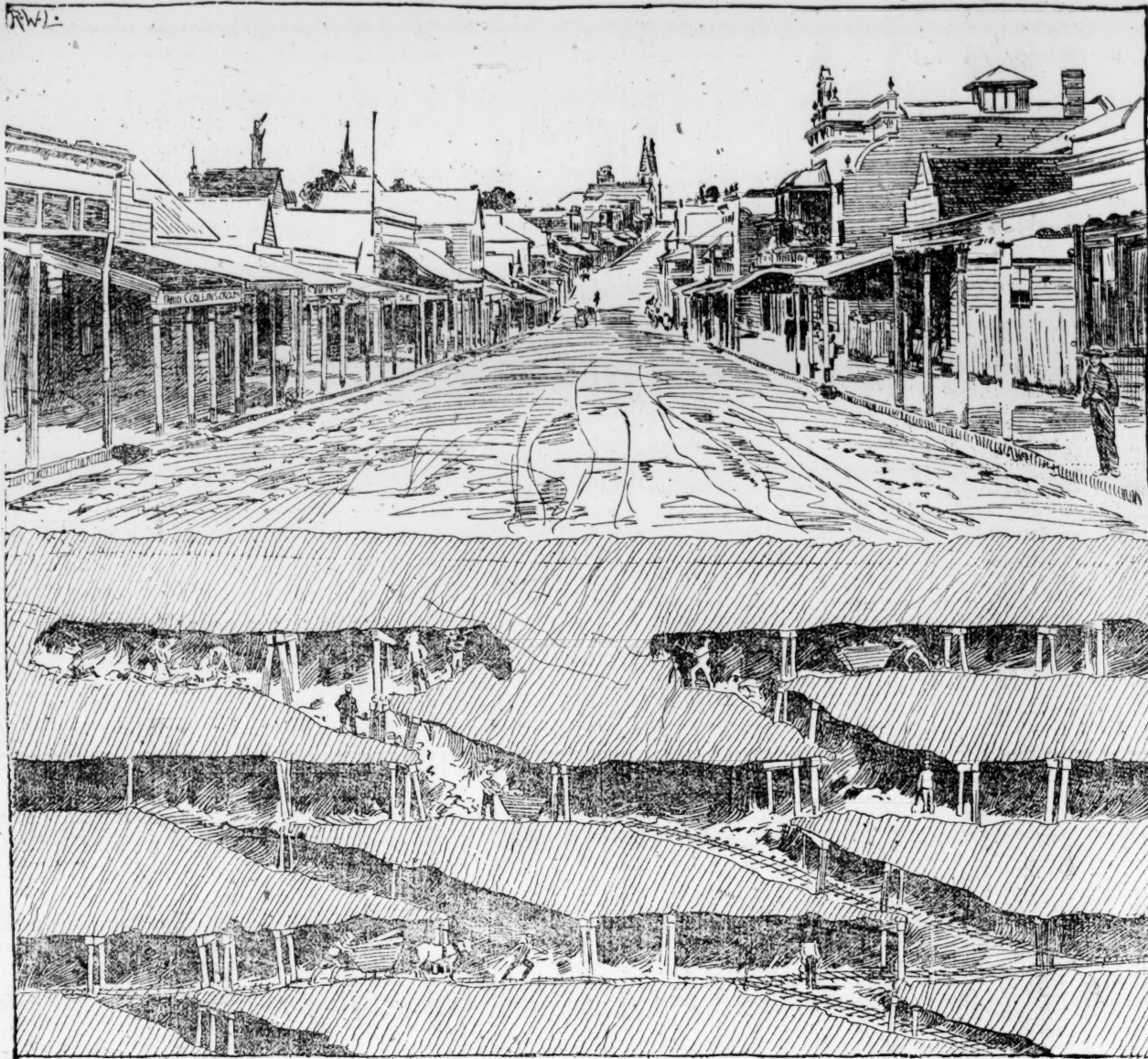
The shades of night were falling fast,  
As o'er an Alaskan tundra passed,  
A tenderfoot, of presence gaunt and thin,  
(But vast the furs he travels in)  
He'd gone a hundred miles that day  
Nor seen a campfire where he could stay;  
"Oh, where am I?" at last he moaned,  
A tombstone by the wayside softly groaned,  
"Klondyke."

He sped through hills of snowy peaks,  
Untrod for months by human feet;  
He roamed o'er ice, which never thawed,  
Thro' forests wild, while hunger gnawed;  
He crossed o'er rivers still unnamed,  
Saw dusky redskins yet untamed,  
"Where am I now?" he wildly cried,  
A starving miner sadly sighed,  
"Klondyke."

Still on he sped, in search of gold,  
Half-frozen by the awful cold,  
Up rocky slopes he madly flew,  
Up peaks where naught but icicles grew—  
Land of eternal snow and hail,  
Where naught but dead men tell the tale;  
"What place is this?" he wildly howled,  
A hungry grizzly fiercely growled,  
"Klondyke."

A. Q. ST. GEORGE.

The French School of Athens has made a complete archaeological survey of the ancient Byzantine City of Mistra, on the slopes of Mount Taygetus, and has discovered many inscriptions and architectural remains, which will be exhibited at Sparta.



GENERAL VIEW OF BALLARAT, IN WHICH 100,000 PERSONS LIVE ABOVE 100 MILES OF DRIVES AND TUNNELS.

larat, which has over 100,000 inhabitants. The subsoil of the city is completely honey-combed with these passages, and a large per cent. of the inhabitants work in the mine. The people of Ballarat practically live over a series of yawning tunnels, the roofs of which might be expected to collapse at any moment, but which never-

since disused and high piles of barren sand and rubbish lying around everywhere, like irregular dunes; all of which strongly hint of the dead hopes and wasted fortunes turned into these valueless workings in the mad days behind in the early 60s. In fact, the country around Ballarat is in many respects an almost barren field; yet all of these hills and flats were once

intersecting the various levels or drives. The first level is 300 feet down, the second 400 feet below the surface and so on at 100 feet apart until the lowest level is reached. The blasting goes on all the time in each level, but the great distance between levels makes it almost impossible for a disaster to occur through too much of the rock becoming disengaged.

most as great a population as many second-class towns in the United States. The lode, or ledge of rock in which the gold ore is found, is flat and extends through the earth at an angle of 25 deg. The levels intersect this ledge of earth at the various distances. Workmen blast out the rock and follow along in the direction of the ledge, working upward in an oblique direc-

## Lay Sermons.

**T**HE might and power of the gospel is hid in Jesus Christ. His grand, central figure about which our hopes gather, and to which our faith clings. A divine Christ, an infinite Redeemer—there is no conception of the finite mind that is so inspiring as this, or that so exalts the race above the low levels of sin, and uplifts it to the blessed hope of immortality.

God's plan of creation was not thwarted in that man fell, for He created him with the possibilities of such fall all open to him. He was made a free moral agent, capable of choosing or refusing the good, and not a mere machine compelled to do the right, because no other path was open to his choice. "In the beginning was the Word," says John, in speaking of Christ, "and the word was with God, and the word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made."

Thus we see that in the old eternity of God's being God's purpose in regard to man was established, and for this free moral agent that sprang from His creative hand the provision was made for a Redeemer, for the Savior, which God saw that He would require.

There are no tomorrows with God. His eye scans the vastness of eternity and from the beginning He saw what was to be.

And the immeasurable grandeur of divine forgiveness, the infinite compassion of pardoning love! The infinite stooping to the finite, the sinless to the sinful! The redeemed man will come nearer to God than he could ever have come had he not been sinners. In no other way could God's love for men have been so fully manifested as on Calvary. Here, for man, his Creator dies. In His blood human transgressions are blotted out. For one sin even, man needs a Redeemer. No after life of perfection could atone for one sin against God. And for our many, many sins what hope is there for us but in a divine Savior? Where, oh, sin-burdened heart, is there such hope to be found as in those words of tender and compassionate love, "I have put all thy sins behind me and thy transgressions are covered?"

Is there aught "debasement" in a man's humbling himself on account of sin, and pleading for forgiveness merely from them against whom he has sinned? God evidently does not think that there is, for His most gracious promises are to such as do thus humble themselves. His love He gives them and eternal life, and they shall see His face and dwell with Him forever.

Christ as our Redeemer—that is the corner-stone of Christian hope. Nothing but a belief in "Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God by miracles and signs which God did by him," can draw the soul to faith and open it to the power of a supernatural and new-creative mercy.

As says Horace Bushnell in his "Character of Jesus": "It is no ingenious fancies of argument that we want; no external testimony gathered here and there from the records of past ages suffices to end our doubts; but it is the new sense opened in us by Jesus himself—a sense deeper than words and more immediate than inference—of the miraculous grandeur of His life; a glorious agreement felt between His works and His person such that His miracles are proved to us in our feeling, believed in by that inward testimony. On this inward

testimony we are willing to stake everything, even the life that now is and that which is to come. If revelation itself cannot stand upon the superhuman character of Jesus, then let it fail. If that character does not contain all truth and centralize all truth in itself, then let there be no truth. If there is anything worthy of belief not found in this we may well consent to live and die without it. Before this sovereign light, streaming out from God, the deep questions and dark surmises, and doubts unresolved, which make a night so terrible and gloomy about us, hurry away to their native abyss.

Still our confidence remains unshaken that Christ and His all-quickening life are in the world, as fixed elements, and will be to the end of time. It was easier to untwist all the beams of light in the sky, separating and expunging one of the colors, than to get the character of Jesus, which is the real gospel out of the world. Enough to know that sin has never touched His hallowed nature, and that He is a friend. In Him dwains a hope—purity has not come into the world except to purify. Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."



## Rupture Cured.

SANTA BARBARA, July 9, 1897.  
This is to certify that I have suffered for fifty years with double rupture and tried during those years every kind of truss in the market, but without receiving any benefit. Three years ago I placed myself under the rupture specialist, Prof. Joseph Pandey, who came from Germany, now located at 821 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, and without cutting, injection or operation was relieved at once and able to attend to my business, which is practical brewer. After a few months I was entirely cured, and at the age of 73 years I am a sound man and have been so for three years. Any sufferer from rupture anxious to be cured can drop me a note and I will be pleased to answer any questions upon the subject.  
H. R. MULLER,  
Proprietor City Brewery,  
Santa Barbara, Cal.

### "The Only Patton"

EXPERT WATCHMAKER  
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.

214 South Broadway.

Watches Cleaned.....75c

Main Springs.....50c

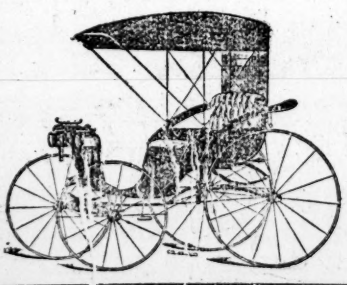
Watch Crystals.....10c

Small Clocks Cleaned.....35c

Large Clocks Cleaned.....75c

These prices are one-half of the prevailing rates, and I guarantee my work absolutely first-class in every respect.

All Watch and Clock Work Warranted for One Year.

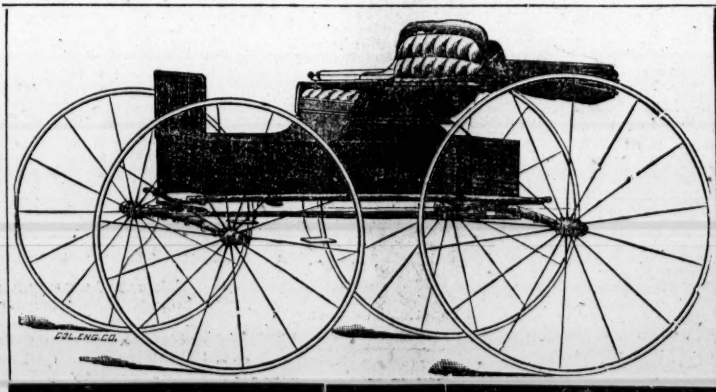


# One Hundred Dollars Buys Any Vehicle on Our Ground Floor.

This offer holds good until Tuesday night, August 31. But people who contemplate taking advantage of this most special of opportunities will do well to make an immediate selection. There is but one vehicle of a kind in this lot, therefore it is easy to be seen how delay may limit your choice. Every wagon offered is strictly high class in material, making and finish. Many of them sell in the regular way for \$110.00—some as high as \$200.00.

## Ladies

Are especially invited to call and examine this most interesting assortment. While in a certain sense they are "Bargain Counter" goods, they bear no stamp to such effect except their lowness of price. Every man should appreciate this chance.



## Included

In this half hundred of up-to-date vehicles at half their market value, are Top Buggies, Phaetons, Delivery Wagons, Surries, Carts, Road Wagons, Traps and other desirable patterns. With many of them we furnish the harness, which, considering the price, is as good as found.

## Special Notice to Liverymen.

We want to impress this fact on the proprietors of livery stables, both in the city and out, that this is the chance of the year to fill up the weak places in your vehicle stock. Many liverymen have already taken advantage of our offer, and we expect to welcome many more to our establishment this week.

During the past week we have sold a number of these vehicles to be shipped to San Francisco and San Diego. This is an undeniable evidence of the bargains offered. The purchasers would hardly buy here and pay freight unless these were genuine "snaps."

# HAWLEY, KING & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Fifth Street.

